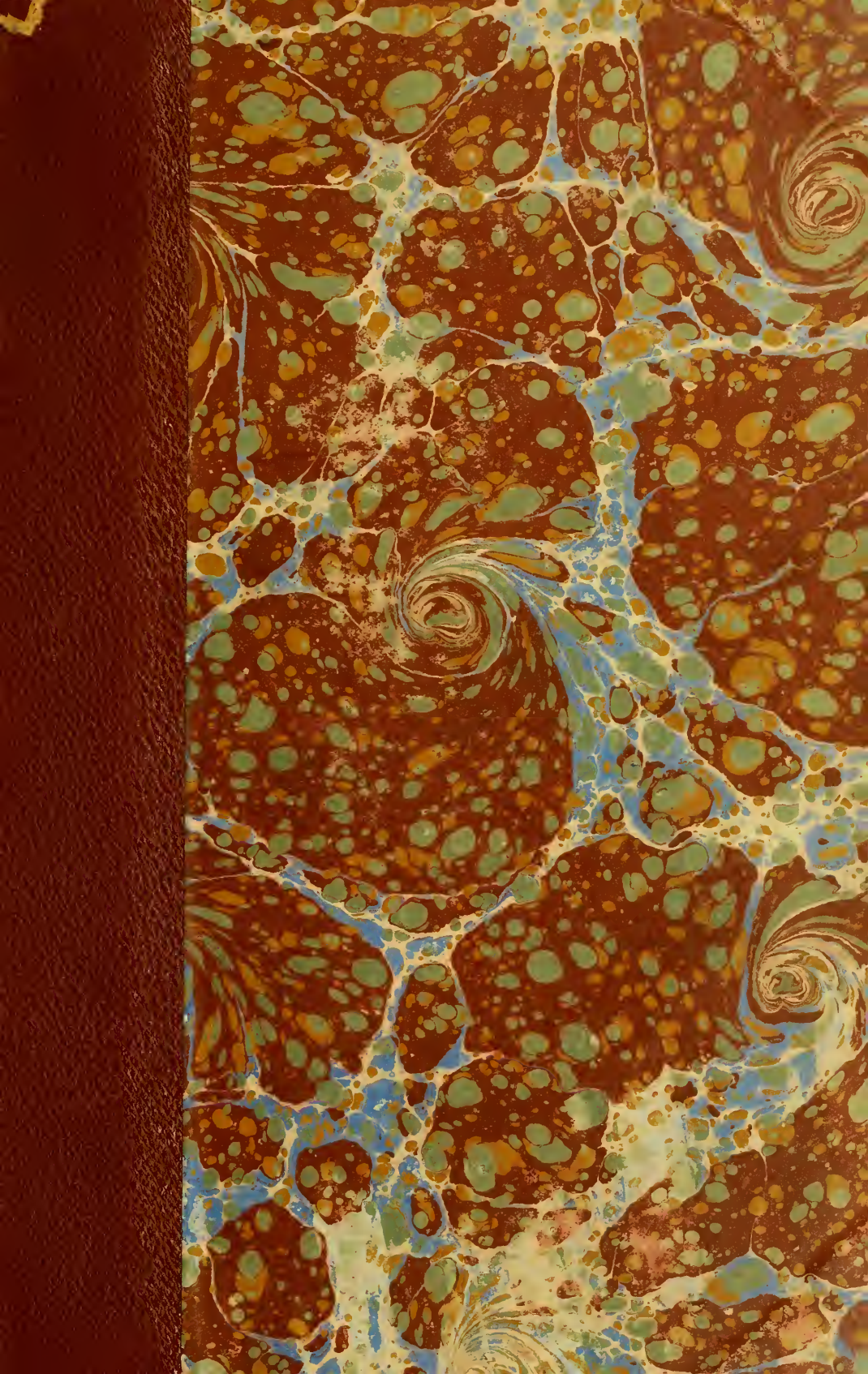




No. _____



EIGHTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

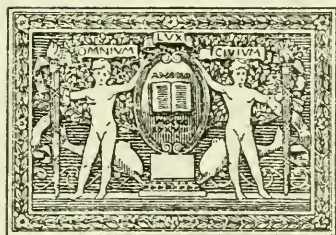
OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON

1936



BOSTON
PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES
1937

* 6201.5

Boston Public Library
Oct 28, 1937

TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN, *President*

Term expires April 30, 1939

ELLERY SEDGWICK

Term expires April 30, 1938

FRANK W. BUXTON

Term expires April 30, 1940

JOHN L. HALL

Term expires April 30, 1941

ROBERT H. LORD

Term expires April 30, 1937

MILTON E. LORD

Director, and Librarian

ORGANIZATION OF THE LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

The Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston, organized in 1852, are now incorporated under the provisions of Chapter 114 of the Acts of 1878, as amended. The Board for 1852 was a preliminary organization; that for 1853 made the first annual report. The Board at present consists of five citizens at large, appointed by the Mayor for five-year terms, the term of one member expiring each year. The following citizens at large have been members of the Board since its organization in 1852:

Abbott, Gordon, A.B., 1926-1931.	Hall, John Loomer, A.B., LL.B., 1931-
Abbott, Samuel Appleton Browne, A.M., 1879-95.	Haynes, Henry Williamson, A.M., 1880-94.
Appleton, Thomas Gold, A.M., 1852-56.	Hilliard, George Stillman, LL.D., 1872-75; 1876-77.
Benton, Josiah Henry, LL.D., 1894-1917.	Kenney, William Francis, A.M., 1908-1921.
Bigelow, John Prescott, A.M., 1852-68.	Kirstein, Louis Edward, A.M., 1919-
Bowditch, Henry Ingersoll, M.D., 1865-67.	Lewis, Weston, 1868-79.
Bowditch, Henry Pickering, M.D., 1894-1902.	Lewis, Winslow, M.D., 1867.
Boyle, Thomas Francis, 1902-12.	Lincoln, Solomon, A.M., 1897-1907.
Braman, Jarvis Dwight, 1869-72.	Mann, Alexander, D.D., 1908-1923.
Brett, John Andrew, LL.B., 1912-16.	Morton, Ellis Wesley, 1870-73.
Buxton, Frank W., A.B., 1928-	Murray Michael Joseph, LL.B., 1921-26.
Carr, Samuel, 1895-96, 1908-22.	O'Connell, William Cardinal, 1932-36.
Chase, George Bigelow, A.M., 1876-85.	Pierce, Phineas, 1888-94.
Clarke, James Freeman, D.D., 1879-88.	Prince, Frederick Octavius, A.M., 1888-99.
Coakley, Daniel Henry, 1917-19.	Putnam, George, D.D., 1868-77.
Connolly, Arthur Theodore, 1916-1932.	Richards, William Reuben, A.M., 1889-95.
Currier, Guy Wilbur, 1922-1930.	Sedgwick, Ellery, A.B., LL.D., 1930-
Curtis, Daniel Sargent, A.M., 1873-75.	Shurtleff, Nathaniel Bradstreet, LL.D., 1852-68.
De Normandie, James, D.D., 1895-1908.	Thomas, Benjamin Franklin, LL.D., 1877-78.
Dwight, Thomas, M.D., 1899-1908.	Ticknor, George, LL.D., 1852-66.
Dwinnell, Clifton Howard, B.S., 1927-28.	Walker, Francis Amasa, LL.D., 1896.
Everett, Edward, LL.D., 1852-64.	Whipple, Edwin Percy, A.M., 1868-70.
Frothingham, Richard, LL.D., 1875-79.	Whitmore, William Henry, A.M., 1885-88.
Gaston, William Alexander, LL.B., 1923-27.	Winsor, Justin, LL.D., 1867-63.
Green, Samuel Abbott, M.D., 1868-78.	
Greenough, William Whitwell, 1856-88.	

The Hon. Edward Everett was President of the Board from 1852 to 1864; George Ticknor, in 1865; William W. Greenough, from 1866 to April, 1888; Prof. Henry W. Haynes, from May 7, 1888 to May 12, 1888; Samuel A. B. Abbott, May 12, 1888 to April 30, 1895; Hon. F. O. Prince, October 8, 1895 to May 8, 1899; Solomon Lincoln, May 12, 1899 to October 15, 1907; Rev. James De Normandie, January 31, 1908 to May 8, 1908; Josiah H. Benton, May 8, 1908 to February 6, 1917; William F. Kenney, February 13, 1917 to May 7, 1920; Rev. Alexander Mann, May 7, 1920 to January 22, 1923; Msgr. Arthur T. Connolly, April 13, 1923 to June 13, 1924; Louis E. Kirstein, June 13, 1924 to June 19, 1925; Hon. Michael J. Murray, June 19, 1925 to July 2, 1926; Guy W. Currier, July 2, 1926 to May 2, 1927; Msgr. Arthur T. Connolly, May 2, 1927 to June 22, 1928; Louis E. Kirstein, June 22, 1928 to June 21, 1929; Gordon Abbott, June 21, 1929 to June 20, 1930; Frank W. Buxton, June 20, 1930 to May 15, 1931; Louis E. Kirstein, May 15, 1931 to May 20, 1932; Ellery Sedgwick, May 20, 1932 to May 5, 1933; John L. Hall, May 5, 1933 to May 18, 1934; William Cardinal O'Connell, May 18, 1934 to May 6, 1935; Frank W. Buxton, May 6, 1935 to May 6, 1936; Louis E. Kirstein since May 6, 1936.

LIBRARIANS.

(From 1856 to 1877, the chief executive officer was called Superintendent; from 1877 to 1923 Librarian; from 1923 to 1934 Director; since 1934 Director and Librarian.)

CAPEN, EDWARD, *Librarian*, May 13, 1852–December 16, 1874.

JEWETT, CHARLES C., *Superintendent*, 1858–January 9, 1868.

WINSOR, JUSTIN, LL.D., *Superintendent*, February 25, 1868–September 30, 1877.

GREEN, SAMUEL A., M.D., *Trustee, Acting Librarian*, October 1, 1877–September 30, 1878.

CHAMBERLAIN, MELLEN, LL.D., *Librarian*, October 1, 1878–September 30, 1890.

DWIGHT, THEODORE F., *Librarian*, April 13, 1892–April 30, 1894.

PUTNAM, HERBERT, LL.D., *Librarian*, February 11, 1895–April 3, 1899.

WHITNEY, JAMES L., A.M., *Acting Librarian*, March 31 1899–December 21 1899;
Librarian, December 22, 1899–January 31, 1903.

WADLIN, HORACE G., LITT.D., *Librarian*, February 1, 1903–March 15, 1917; *Acting Librarian*, March 15, 1917–June 15, 1917.

BELDEN, CHARLES F. D., A.M., LL.B., LITT.D., *Director*, March 15, 1917–October 24, 1931.

LORD, MILTON E., A.B., *Director and Librarian*, since February 1, 1932.

LIBRARY SYSTEM, JANUARY 1, 1936

DEPARTMENTS.	OPENED.
*Central Library, Copley Square	May 2, 1854
*East Boston Branch, 276-282 Meridian St.	Jan. 28, 1871
§South Boston Branch, 372 West Broadway	May 1, 1872
||Fellowes Athenæum Branch, 46 Millmont St.	July 16, 1873
*Charlestown Branch, 43 Monument Square	Jan. 5, 1874
*Brighton Branch, 40 Academy Hill Road	Jan. 5, 1874
‡Dorchester Branch, Arcadia, cor. Adams St.	Jan. 25, 1875
†Lower Mills Branch, 1110 Washington, cor. Richmond St.	June 7, 1875
‡South End Branch, 65 West Brookline St.	Aug., 1877
†Jamaica Plain Branch, 12 Sedgwick, cor. South St.	June, 1876
‡Roslindale Branch, 4210 Washington St.	Dec. 3, 1878
*West Roxbury Branch, 1961 Centre St.	Jan. 6, 1880
*Mattapan Branch, 8-10 Hazleton St.	Dec. 27, 1881
*North End Branch, 3a North Bennet St.	Oct., 1882
§Neponset Branch, 362 Neponset Ave.	Jan. 1, 1883
§Mt. Bowdoin Branch, 275 Washington St.	Nov. 1, 1886
§Allston Branch, 161 Harvard Ave.	Mar. 11, 1889
‡Codman Square Branch, Washington, cor. Norfolk St.	Nov. 12, 1890
‡Mt. Pleasant Branch, 335 Dudley, cor. Vine St.	Nov. 12, 1890
*Tyler Street Branch, 130 Tyler, cor. Oak St.	Jan. 16, 1896
*West End Branch, 131 Cambridge St.	Feb. 1, 1896
‡Upham's Corner Branch, 500 Columbia Rd.	Mar. 16, 1896
‡Memorial Branch, cor. Warren and Townsend Sts.	May 1, 1896
§Roxbury Crossing Branch, 208 Ruggles, cor. Tremont St.	Jan. 18 1897
*Boylston Branch, 433 Centre St.	Nov. 1, 1897
§Orient Heights Branch, 5 Butler Ave.	June 25, 1901
‡City Point Branch, Municipal Bldg., Broadway	July 18, 1906
*Parker Hill Branch, 1497 Tremont St.	July 15, 1907
*Hyde Park Branch, 35 Harvard Ave., cor. Winthrop St.	Jan. 1, 1912
*Faneuil Branch, 419 Faneuil St.	Mar. 4, 1914
§Andrew Square Branch, 394 Dorchester St.	Mar. 5, 1914
*Jeffries Point Branch, 222 Webster St.	Oct. 15, 1921
‡Baker Library, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration	Jan. 15, 1927
*Kirstein Memorial Library Building, 20 City Hall Ave.	May 7, 1930
Business Branch, first and second floors;	
Kirstein Branch, third floor.	
§Phillips Brooks Branch, 12 Hamilton St., Readville	May 18, 1931

¶ In the case of the Central Library and some of the branches the opening was in a different location from that now occupied. *In building owned by City and controlled by Library Board. †In building owned by City, and exclusively devoted to library uses. ‡In City building, in part devoted to other municipal uses. §Occupies rented rooms. ||The lessee of the Fellowes Athenæum, a private library association. ‡Under agreement with Harvard.

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TO HIS HONOR FREDERICK W. MANSFIELD,

Mayor of the City of Boston.

Sir:

The Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston present the following report of its condition and affairs for the year ending December 31, 1936, being the eighty-fifth annual report.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD

The Corporation organized at the annual meeting on May 6, 1936 with the election of Mr. Louis E. Kirstein as President, Mr. Ellery Sedgwick as Vice President, and Miss Elizabeth B. Brockunier as Clerk.

Mr. John L. Hall, whose term as Trustee expired on April 30, was re-appointed for the term ending April 30, 1941.

On May 15 His Eminence William Cardinal O'Connell resigned as Trustee because of the pressure of other duties. The following minute upon his service as a Trustee of the Library was adopted by the Trustees and ordered spread upon their records.

As a Trustee of this Board from November 8, 1932 to May 15, 1936 His Eminence William Cardinal O'Connell served his city unselfishly and well, dignified municipal administration, and set an example for other distinguished citizens. The Library and the community are permanent beneficiaries of his efforts. He gave the most conscientious care to all the tasks of the office, and his decisions were invariably sound. Especially as President and Vice President for two years he exercised those qualities of mind and heart which have characterized his career as a Churchman. In those informal meetings which preceded and followed the formal sessions during his tenure, he was a delightful companion.

The Board of Trustees and the individual members wish to express hereby, on the eve of his seventy-seventh birthday, their deep respect for him, their appreciation of his services, and their abiding affection.

The Reverend Robert H. Lord was appointed to serve for the remainder of His Eminence's term as a Trustee, ending on April 30, 1937.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

The estimates submitted on November 1, 1935 for the maintenance of the Library during the year 1936 were later amended and reduced. These estimates were as follows:

Item	Estimated	Allowed
A.—Personal service	\$940,039.28	\$921,000.00
B.—Service other than personal	88,502.00	70,954.00
C.—Equipment	177,456.00	62,883.00
D.—Supplies	36,090.00	34,840.00
E.—Materials	27,135.00	19,285.00
F.—Special items	360.00	32.00
H.—Emergency relief projects	269,156.42	88,872.00
Total	\$1,538,738.70	\$1,197,866.00

RECEIPTS OF THE LIBRARY

The receipts which may be expended by the Trustees for the maintenance of the Library consist of the annual appropriation by the Mayor and City Council, and the income from Trust Funds given to the institution and invested by the City Treasurer. During the year 1936 these receipts were:

Annual appropriation	\$1,197,866.00
Income from trust funds	25,730.57
Unexpended balance of trust funds income of previous years	72,637.58
Unexpended balance of special appropriations of previous years	33,003.06
Unexpended balance of deposits in London of previous years	674.33
Total	\$1,329,911.54

Receipts which were accounted for and paid into the City Treasury for general municipal purposes during the year were as follows:

From fines	\$23,594.27
From sales of waste paper	73.60
From sales of catalogs, etc.	206.77
From commission on telephone stations	494.68
From payments for lost books	1,036.16
Refunds, fees, etc.	189.17
Total	\$25,594.65

EXPENDITURES OF THE LIBRARY

The total amount expended during 1936 was \$1,249,953.92. This was divided as follows:

From city appropriation	\$1,181,497.37
From deposits in London	601.09
From special appropriations	9,594.74
From the income of trust funds	58,260.72

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

The number of volumes added to the Library during the year was 54,620, obtained chiefly by purchase, but in some part by gift and exchange. The total number of volumes in the Library at the close of the year was 1,693,335.

The total amount expended for books, periodicals, newspapers, photographs, and other library material from the city appropriation and from the trust funds income was \$111,945.72.

USE OF THE LIBRARY

The home use of books for the year was 4,806,737. The use of library material within the Library's premises for reference and study is for the most part unrestricted, and it is therefore impracticable to record it.

In addition to the above noted use of the Central Library and the thirty-four Branch Libraries, deposits of books were made available to 231 agencies, including engine houses, institutions, and schools.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS, 1935 AND 1936

A comparison of certain statistics for 1936 with those for 1935 is noted below:

	1935	1936
Total expenditures: city appropriation and trust funds income . . .	\$1,189,553.34 . . .	\$1,249,953.92
Expended for books and other library material from city appropriation and trust funds income . . .	123,023.62 . . .	119,945.72
Number of volumes added . . .	74,623 . . .	54,620
Total number of volumes in the Library	1,682,848 . . .	1,693,335
Borrowed for home use . . .	4,947,701 . . .	4,806,737
Number of card holders . . .	179,064 . . .	176,982

BOOKS

The effects of the economic depression have been more directly noticeable in the appropriations for the purchase of books than in any other single item of the Library's budget. The amounts appropriated for this purpose during the last ten years are given below for comparative purposes:

1927	\$125,000
1928	125,000
1929	140,000
1930	160,000
1931	175,000

1932	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	160,000
1933	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	75,000
1934	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100,000
1935	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100,000
1936	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55,000

The trend of the last four years has been markedly accentuated in 1936 by the smallest appropriation over a long period of years considerably antedating the decade noted above.

With minor exceptions the funds appropriated by the City for the purchase of books are not used for meeting the book needs of the Central Library; the income from trust funds given for the purpose cares for these. Instead the city appropriation is devoted almost exclusively to the purchase of books for the branch libraries, for the use of the citizens of Boston in their respective sections of the city. It is therefore upon the direct popular public service of the Library in its branch libraries that heavy reductions in book funds fall.

So limited an appropriation as that of \$55,000 for 1936 has meant that during the year the branch libraries have not been able to buy even enough books to replace those which were being worn out. In other words their book collections fell behind in this one year by a total of 9,091 volumes, just as in 1935 they fell behind by 5,335 volumes; whereas before the depression there was every year an average annual gain of some 20,000 volumes.

BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

In the Central Library the end of the year 1936 found the crowding of the building appreciably greater than a year earlier. Shelving space had had to be found in the course of the year for a growth in the book collections of some 20,000 volumes, most of which were purchased from the income of trust funds. These volumes placed side by side required an additional half mile of shelving space. They represented only the ordinary annual growth of the book collections of the Central Library.

It is increasingly clear that the Central Library building is becoming filled to capacity, particularly in the book stack. Continued study of the situation during the past year has revealed

that immediate relief is only to be obtained through a reallocation of departmental space. This cannot be effected, however, unless some units now housed in the building are moved to quarters outside. In the budget estimates for 1937 there has therefore been included a small item to provide for the rental of outside quarters for certain library activities whose nature is such that they can be carried on elsewhere without undue detriment to the service of the Library.

Relief from overcrowding is a first requirement for the effecting of many needed improvements in the facilities of the public departments and in the working conditions and quarters of the library staff. Both are of prime importance to the services rendered by the Library to its readers.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF PROJECTS CARRIED ON UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LIBRARY

Under the auspices of the Federal Works Progress Administration there was continued during the year the long range program of activities preparatory to effecting a reclassification of the scholarly book collections of the Central Library on a modern classification scheme such as that of the Library of Congress. There was also continued the project for the cleaning of books throughout the entire library system.

Several hundred individuals have been employed, their wages being provided by the Federal Government, and special provision for incidental expenses being made by the City.

GIFTS

The Library received many important gifts of books and other library material during the year. A list of the principal gifts is to be found in the Appendix on pages 45-47.

TRUST FUNDS

The following payments for the trust funds of the Library were received during the year:

Francis A. Morse Library Fund — Bequest of Francis A. Morse, of West Roxbury, of \$1000, of which the interest only is to be ex-

- pended annually for the purchase of books for the West Roxbury Branch Library suitable for children of school age;
- Heloise E. Hersey Fund — Bequest of Heloise E. Hersey, of Boston, in the amount of \$3542, of which the interest is to be expended for the purchase of books, preferably those of recent issue that have real literary value;
- Horace G. Wadlin Fund — Bequest under the will of Ella F. Wadlin, in the amount of \$1725.84, to be added to the Horace G. Wadlin Fund, and the income used for the purchase of books.

In addition to the above there were received during the year first and second payments in part satisfaction of the interests of the Trustees of the Public Library under the will of Josiah H. Benton. It is expected that the final settlement of the estate can be made in the course of the coming year, and that thereafter there can be made available for use the income of the Benton Building Fund and of the Benton Book Fund.

The Trustees welcome bequests of money and hope that generous testators may remember the Library. It is from such sources only that they can make purchases of rare and other important books that give value and prestige to a great educational institution such as the Library has become.

As a matter of interest to the public the Board has pleasure in listing the present trust funds of the Library, with explanatory notes. The list will be found on pages 47-58.

EXAMINING COMMITTEE

The Trustees gratefully acknowledge the assistance given by the Examining Committee for 1936. Its membership included the following individuals:

Mr. Philip R. Allen	Mr. Charles D. Maginnis
Mr. George Bramwell Baker	Mrs. Bertha Mahony Miller
Mr. Walter B. Briggs	Mr. George R. Nutter
Mr. Patrick T. Campbell	Mrs. Elizabeth W. Perkins
Mrs. William H. Dewart	Hon. John F. Perkins
Mr. Carl Dreyfus	Mrs. Edward M. Pickman
Mr. George Harold Edgell	Hon. Abraham E. Pinanski
Dr. Albert Ehrenfried	Mr. Philip H. Rhinelander
Miss Susan J. Ginn	Mr. Charles M. Rogerson
Mr. Chester Noyes Greenough	Mr. Harlow Shapley
Mr. M. A. DeWolfe Howe	Mrs. Arthur A. Shurcliff
Dr. Henry Jackson	Mrs. Francis E. Slattey
Mr. Herbert F. Jenkins	Mr. Charles H. Taylor
Mr. Henry Lewis Johnson	Dr. Henry R. Viets
Mrs. Frederick Winslow	

It is gratifying to have the generous and helpful assistance of citizens who render such service. Special attention is called to the constructive report of the Committee as it appears on pages 14-22 immediately following.

CONCLUSION

Attention is called to the report of the Director of the Library as found on pages 23-36 below. It presents the important needs and developments of the Library during the past year.

The Trustees wish to express here their appreciation of the efforts of the library staff throughout the year to meet the needs of the public.

FRANK W. BUXTON
JOHN L. HALL
LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN
ROBERT H. LORD
ELLERY SEDGWICK

BALANCE SHEET, RECEIPTS AND

DR.

CENTRAL LIBRARY AND BRANCHES:

To EXPENDITURES FOR:

Permanent and probationary employees (exclusive of Printing and Binding Department employees)	\$759,368.82	
Sunday and evening, extra and temporary employees	96,831.73	
		\$856,200.55

To SERVICE OTHER THAN PERSONAL:

Printing and binding	25.80	
Advertising	20.50	
Transportation of persons	1,823.38	
Cartage and freight	6,965.36	
Light and power	18,482.58	
Rent, taxes and water	18,286.50	
Surety, bond and insurance	377.73	
Communication	4,207.34	
Cleaning	1,334.24	
Removal of ashes	13.90	
Medical	29.00	
Expert	607.42	
Stenographic, copying and indexing	945.83	
Fees	7.20	
Photographic and blueprinting	167.05	
General plant	13,832.02	
Miscellaneous services	46.80	
		67,172.65

To EXPENDITURES FOR EQUIPMENT:

Machinery	186.61	
Electrical	1,008.68	
Motorless vehicles	85.00	
Furniture and fittings	2,170.84	
Office	3,957.31	
Books:		
City appropriation	\$49,510.38	
Trust funds income	45,791.16	95,301.54
Newspapers:		
City appropriation	972.58	
Trust funds income	1,927.66	2,900.24
Music:		
City appropriation	20.94	
Trust funds income	1,691.34	1,712.28
Lantern slides:		
City appropriation		13.50
Periodicals:		
City appropriation	4,518.36	
Trust funds income	7,431.05	11,949.41
Photographs:		
Trust funds income		68.75
Tools and instruments		1,024.32
Wearing apparel		15.25
General plant		159.29
		120,553.02
Carried forward		\$1,043,926.22

EXPENSES, DECEMBER, 31, 1936

			CR.
BY CITY APPROPRIATION 1936	\$1,197,866.00		
BY INCOME FROM TRUST FUNDS	25,030.57		
BY INCOME FROM JAMES L. WHITNEY BIBLIO- GRAPHIC ACCOUNT	700.00	\$1,223,596.57	

<i>Carried forward</i>		\$1,223,596.57
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BALANCE SHEET, RECEIPTS AND

DR.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$1,043,926.22	
To EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES:			
Office	\$8,600.87		
Food	20.68		
Fuel	19,584.20		
Forage and animal	4.40		
Medical	46.98		
Laundry, cleaning, toilet	2,345.75		
Educational and recreational	5.60		
Agricultural	212.25		
Chemicals and disinfectants	72.05		
General plant	2,956.59		
			33,849.37
To EXPENDITURES FOR MATERIAL:			
Building	3,964.36		
Electrical	2,917.10		
General plant	2,327.51		9,208.97
To W. P. A. Library project			64,840.23
To SPECIAL ITEMS:			
Pension	32.00		
J. L. Whitney Bibliographic account	688.00		
Louis E. Kirstein Fund, for cataloging	586.07		
A. L. Whitney Fund, for sick benefits	642.00		1,948.07
To BINDING DEPARTMENT:			
Salaries	60,158.73		
Transportation of persons	.10		
Gas	75.96		
Repairs	217.14		
Equipment	38.43		
Supplies	6.50		
Machinery material	3.62		
Electrical material	1.72		
Stock	6,921.62		
Outside work	7.60		67,431.42
To PRINTING DEPARTMENT:			
Salaries	14,428.76		
Gas	50.64		
Communication	1.23		
Repairs	618.34		
Equipment	526.53		
Supplies	39.34		
Stock	3,421.09		
Outside work	13.25		
Miscellaneous services	26.54		
Machinery material	29.18		19,154.90
To SPECIAL APPROPRIATION:			
Fireproofing, improvements, etc.	5,555.96		
Branch Libraries, establishment of	1,597.40		
Central Library Building, foundation im- provements, etc.	2,441.38		
Judaica Bookshelf	6.83		9,601.57
<i>Carried forward</i>			\$1,249,960.75

CR.

EXPENSES, DECEMBER, 31, 1936

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$1,223,596.57
BY BALANCES BROUGHT FORWARD FROM 1935:		
Trust funds income, City Treasury	\$70,088.85	
Trust funds income on deposit in London	565.61	
City appropriation on deposit in London	108.72	
James L. Whitney Bibliographic account	2,548.73	
Central Library Building, Fireproofing, Im-		
provements, etc.	11,657.40	
Central Library Building, Foundations, Im-		
provements, etc.	19,747.96	
Branch Libraries, Establishment of	1,597.70	
H. C. Bentley Gift	220.38	
Judaica Bookshelf	166.00	106,701.35

<i>Carried forward</i>		<u>\$1,330,297.92</u>
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BALANCE SHEET, RECEIPTS AND

DR.

<i>Brought forward</i>			\$1,249,960.75
To AMOUNT PAID INTO CITY TREASURY:			
Fines	\$23,594.27		
Sales of catalogues, bulletins	206.77		
Commission on telephone stations	494.68		
Payments for lost books	1,036.16		
Refunds, fees, etc.	189.17		
Sales of waste paper	73.60	25,594.65	
To BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1936:			
Trust funds Income on deposit in London	30		
City appropriation on deposit in London	72.94		
Trust Funds Income, City Treasury	37,546.70		
James L. Whitney Bibliographic account	2,560.73		
H. C. Bentley Gift	220.38		
Judaica Bookshelf	159.17	40,560.22	
To BALANCE UNEXPENDED, DECEMBER 31, 1936:			
General appropriation	16,368.63		
Central Library Building, Fireproofing	23,408.32	39,776.95	

 \$1,355,892.57

<i>Brought forward</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,330,297.92
By RECEIPTS:							
Fines	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$23,594.27
Sales of catalogues, bulletins and lists	.	.	.	.	.	.	206.77
Commission on telephone stations	.	.	.	.	.	.	494.68
Payments for lost books	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,036.16
Refunds, fees, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	189.17
Sales of waste paper	.	.	.	.	.	.	73.60
							25,594.65

\$1,355,892.57

REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY
OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Gentlemen:—

The Examining Committee for the year 1936 respectfully submits this report.

The Committee met for organization in June. At that meeting the work of the Committee was planned and outlined and immediately thereafter the Sub-Committees were appointed. The reports of the Sub-Committees were submitted in November. As the complete reports of the various Sub-Committees are on file with the Library this report will be confined to the matters which we believe to be of the most importance.

The Committee wishes to express its appreciation of the hearty co-operation of the Director and the staff of the Library, both the Central Library and all of the Branches. If our report seems largely suggestion and criticism it is not that we have overlooked the excellent work which is being quietly and effectively carried on but that our space is limited.

BOOKS

The acquisition and possession of books available for use by the public is the primary purpose for which the Library is maintained. We are increasingly alarmed by the continued depletion of the books of the Library by small appropriations for the purchase of books and by the continued loss of books by theft. In addition to what has been said by the Examining Committees of the last few years we feel that it is imperative that we should point out the extent of the damage already done and the danger that yet more damage will be done unless prompt and effective support be given by way of larger appropriations and the checking of the drain caused by theft.

The total appropriation by the City for the Library for the year 1936 was \$1,197,866, an increase of about \$26,000 over 1935, constituting the largest total since 1931 when the

Library received \$1,262,504. At the same time and notwithstanding the increase in the total appropriation the appropriation for the purchase of books has been greatly and dangerously reduced. The \$55,000 allowed for that purpose this year is slightly more than one-half the \$100,000 allowed last year and less than one-third of the \$175,000 allowed in 1931. From 1926-1931 the amount allowed for the purchase of books varied from 13% to 16.7% of the total appropriation. From 1933-1935 it amounted to between 9% and 9.8% of the total. In 1936 it was slightly over 5%.

During this depression there has been no cut in personnel and none of the branch libraries has been closed. If the Library's mission is to furnish books, and of course we believe it is, it cannot be carried out by maintaining library buildings and staffs and neglecting to provide books. The money appropriated for the purchase of books is not used merely to expand the Library. In normal times it is estimated that approximately 60% is used merely to replace books that have been worn out or otherwise rendered unavailable. The report of the Director for 1935 points out that although 57,354 books had to be discarded from branch libraries it was possible to add only 52,019 to take their places, thus falling short 5,335 volumes. Many of the other cities, during good times, received very much larger appropriations than did Boston and as a result entered the depression in better condition. The decreased appropriation for books in 1936 makes it impossible even to replace worn out or discarded books. This is particularly serious owing to the great increase in circulation and use of books during the first years of the depression, involving necessarily increased wear and tear on the books themselves. It takes no great effort of the imagination to see into what a precarious condition the Library will rapidly fall unless the budget for books is at least doubled and so maintained.

The number of books borrowed for home use although greater than prior to the depression has steadily decreased during the last three years. It is generally agreed that one of the principal reasons is that the books the borrowers desire are no

longer available. Those books which have worn out through use and have not been replaced are the very books most in demand. The chief brunt of this decrease in books falls upon the branch libraries. The income of such trust funds as the Library possesses is, with some few exceptions, restricted to special types of books, such as scholarly or reference works, or works on special topics which are for the most part associated with the activities of the Central Library, leaving the branch libraries dependent almost wholly on city funds. The branch libraries, however, account for by far the greater part of the total circulation of books, supplying chiefly books of popular and general interest and books for use by children in connection with school work. It is the general public and the school children who suffer most from any reduction in the appropriation for books.

In this connection it is interesting to note that only one branch appears to have escaped this great dearth of books, namely Charlestown, where three small trust funds for the purchase of books have supplied the needed and desired books. Would it not be wise to excite more local interest in the local branch libraries? Such an interest working in co-operation with the Library should ascertain quickly the local desires and needs, increase the usefulness and value of the library and perhaps lead some public spirited citizens to do for their local branches what has been done for Charlestown.

LOST BOOKS

It is impossible to separate the problem of lost books from the problem of more adequate purchase and replacement of books. Annually there are lost from the Library enough books to stock a new branch library. The rate of loss is such that for every four new books bought one good book is stolen. Through 1935 this rate of loss was increasing. The average loss from the 33 branch libraries from 1926-1935 was 11,402 books a year. For 1935 12,769 books were lost, 1,317 more than the average for the 10 year period. During that period the average loss for the first 5 years was 10,743 books a year and for the last 5 years 12,162 books a year. This means that for each library day throughout the year for each of the 33 branches $1\frac{1}{4}$ books were lost.

We are glad to note that in 1936 there have begun to become evident the results of the increased efforts on the part of the library authorities to curb this great loss. The annual checking of losses conducted during the summer of 1936 showed that the total figure of missing volumes for 1936 was 11,199 as compared with 12,769 in 1935. This 1936 figure while below the average of 11,402 for the preceding 10 year period 1926-1935 is yet substantially above the figure for the first 5 years of that period. We hope that the continuation of these efforts will bring about a continued decrease in the rate of loss.

A high percentage of the books stolen each year were either known to be on school reading lists and disappeared when school and college pupils needed them, or were juvenile books not likely to attract adult thieves. This throws suspicion on children. Most of the thieves who have been caught were either under 20 years of age or admitted that they began to steal library books before they left school. It is thus clear that the prevention of book thievery must begin with school pupils.

A plan has already been formulated for closer co-operation with the schools, and for the enlistment of the interest of both teachers and pupils in greater care in the circulation of books, thus putting the responsibility upon the children themselves. The basis of this plan is educational and character building. It should be successful.

USE OF THE LIBRARY

The extent to which the Library is used is indicated by the following figures: The total number of volumes in the Library collection is 1,682,000 of which 1,168,000 are in the central library and 497,300 are in the 33 branches. The circulation of books last year was but little short of 5,000,000, of which 12% was circulation from the central library collection, and 88% from the collection in the branches.

We are glad to note that the administrative headquarters recommended in previous reports has been set up in the Abbey Room, with experienced supervisors always present to advise and to deal with difficult reference questions, and to assist ma-

terially in reducing the delay in supplying books applied for over the delivery desk. The putting into effect of a "waiting list" for books in demand is most welcome and should be greatly appreciated.

The Committee suggests that there be adopted a liberal policy of furnishing to all branch libraries the books of a practical nature generally in demand, such as "Spalding's Baseball Guide," cook books and books on gardening. Some of the copies of these books in the central library are so well worn as to indicate that they have served a general usefulness.

PUBLICITY

A successful administration and maintenance of the Library requires a better public understanding of its needs and of its problems, and a better appreciation of the responsibility of each user towards other users and towards the Library itself.

When funds are available for the purpose we recommend that some careful and competent person be put in charge of publicity, with some such title as assistant to the Director and not that of press agent, publicity director or anything that savors of such a title. We endorse the suggestions made by the Committee of 1934 for a development and improvement of the monthly bulletin, so as to be not only a popular bulletin of the activities of the branch libraries, but also a more dignified presentation of the scholarly activities of the Library as a whole.

The first step to be taken in making known the treasures and varied activities of the Library, and the responsibilities which use of library facilities entails, is to put some one in charge of that aspect of the work.

OVERCROWDING OF CENTRAL LIBRARY

The crowding of the Central Library building and the difficulties which arise therefrom have been stated and emphasized by the Director and your Examining Committee in previous years. The need for reallocation of the space in the Central

Library building in the near future has become imperative, if not acute. We invite attention to the valuable suggestions and recommendations of previous Committees and the Director, and particularly urge upon you the suggestion that space be found elsewhere for certain of the Library's activities.

(1) The *Newspaper Room* for the daily reading of current newspapers is now located on the ground floor immediately next to the main entrance. We believe that it could be removed from the Central Library building to some other central location without interference or detriment to its own usefulness or the general work of the Library. Such a change would release substantial space that is urgently required by the Reference Division.

(2) It is our considered judgment that the *Central Department for Branch Libraries* now located in the Central Library could be housed elsewhere without impairing the efficiency of its activities. "It is a unit that is for the most part self-sufficient, with its group of clearly related activities, and with its large reservoir of books for supplementing the collections of individual branch libraries." We, therefore, urge its removal from the Central Library building to some central location in the City.

Even a casual examination revealed the particularly undesirable situation which has developed whereby large areas of "the book stack have had to be left open to all who come and go." Efficiency of administration dictates that such a situation must be corrected as early as possible.

We can only repeat that which has been said on many prior occasions that the toilet facilities, locker space, rest rooms, lunch rooms, training course classrooms and the staff library are inadequate and unsatisfactory for the health and comfort of the staff.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

The problem of the special libraries is tied up definitely with the problem of reallocation of space within the Central Library building. In comparison with the problem of reorganization suggested in this report and in the Annual Report of the Director for 1935 the minor suggestions set forth below are of subordinate importance.

(a) Rare Book Department. More space is needed. Special collections are crowded together and some have not even been cata-

logged. A number of important books need repair and attention to their fine bindings. Where certain items are wanting a list of those desired might be published in the Bulletin. Arrangements should be made for exhibition of interesting items in places other than the Treasure Room, such as in the recesses on either side of the main entrance hall, in the Sargent Hall, and possibly in the so-called Venetian Alcove on the second floor. This would tend to decrease the woeful lack of knowledge of the rarer books in the Library on the part of the general public, and might lead to increasing our collections.

(b) Business Branch. This is still overcrowded and needs the use of the third floor now used by other departments.

(c) Fine Arts Department. Unfortunately housed in an unsuitable part of the Library, this department has long suffered on account of its location. The valuable collection has never been adequately used nor can it be so used in its present state. It should be separately housed with its own exhibition rooms entirely under its own control.

(d) Technology Department. It shares its space with Fine Arts, and, likewise, is unfortunately placed. It is very crowded. Its books are widely scattered. It should be more closely connected with the Patent Department.

(e) Patent Department. It is too far away from the Technology Department, and poorly located. Certain of its books, seldom called for, could be redistributed, and Colonial newspapers might be sent to Rare Books where they rightfully belong.

(f) Statistical Department. This is really a department of documents and might be moved and expanded somewhat into a department of documents and social science. It has a very valuable collection of parliamentary reports, not as widely known as they might be.

(g) Teachers Department. The Adams Collection, having no connection with this department, should be removed, and other books used by the readers substituted.

(h) Music Department. Sound proof rooms in which the music and phonograph records of this very valuable collection could be used should ultimately be provided.

CATALOGING

The system of cataloging is eminently satisfactory, and is of the greatest assistance to the patrons. There are bound to be inevitable lacunae, even in the Utopian Library, but the courte-

ous and efficient help of the staff seems to rectify all that is necessary.

The classification, however, is a very different matter. The consummation, devoutly wished for many years, is the Library of Congress Classification, (i.e. its system and its cards), and it seems to be well under way, very much aided by Federal Emergency Funds. These funds and the workers should be of untold value under adequate supervision from the authorities of the Library.

BRANCH LIBRARIES

This year, as heretofore, the branches suffer in some instances from inadequate lighting, worn-out or noisy floor coverings, poor ventilation, too few new books both fiction and non-fiction, and the problem of missing books. We can add little to what previous committees have already said.

The withdrawal of uniformed policemen from library duty is most regrettable and raises the problem of adequate protection at many of the branches, particularly those in the congested areas, during the evening hours. We urge upon the Trustees the desirability of solving this problem as early as may be.

CONCLUSION

We are aware that much if not all we have said in this report is already known and appreciated by the Trustees and by the Director, and that they are giving thought and attention to the problems and development of the Library. We hope that by our discussion of these things we may contribute to a better understanding of the needs of the Library and of the responsibilities which use of the Library by the public entails.

Adopted as the report of the Examining Committee, November 23, 1936.

Charles M. Rogerson, *Vice Chairman*

Philip R. Allen	Carl T. Keller
George Bramwell Baker	Charles D. Maginnis
Walter B. Briggs	Bertha Mahony Miller
Patrick T. Campbell	Elizabeth W. Perkins
Elizabeth H. Dewart	John F. Perkins
Carl Dreyfus	Hester Pickman
Albert Ehrenfried	Abraham E. Pinanski
Susan J. Ginn	Philip H. Rhinelanders
Chester Noyes Greenough	Harlow Shapley
M. A. DeWolfe Howe	Margaret H. Shurcliff
Henry Jackson	Lillian C. Slattery
Herbert F. Jenkins	Charles H. Taylor
Henry Lewis Johnson	Henry R. Viets

Mary W. Winslow

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY
OF THE CITY OF BOSTON:

I submit herewith the report of the Director of the Library for the year ending December 31, 1936.

EFFECTS OF THE ECONOMIC DEPRESSION

For the Library the year was in most respects still one more reflecting depressed economic conditions. Appropriations remained below the pre-depression level. In one instance — that for the purchase of books — the appropriation was reduced to the lowest figure in nearly twenty years.

Books and facilities continued to be used in the notably increased fashion which had prevailed since the beginning of the depression in 1929, though not in 1936, as also in 1934 and 1935, to the same high degree as at the height of the depression. This retardation in use is probably attributable to a single factor more than to any one other, namely, the inability to buy books to replace those worn out through the heavy depression use. As a result in 1936 nearly 10,000 more books were worn out in the branch libraries than could be replaced by purchase.

Continued heavy demands were made upon the Library in sponsoring and carrying out work projects for the relief of the unemployed, under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration of the federal government. These were of a nature to be of lasting benefit to the Library.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE LIBRARY

The City appropriated for the use of the Library during 1936 the sum of \$1,197,866. This was \$26,151 greater than the amount appropriated in 1935.

The total appropriation included an amount of \$88,872 for the necessary expenditures incidental to the unemployment relief projects which the Library sponsored on behalf of the City.

By excluding this amount for extraordinary expenditures the appropriation for the ordinary operating expenditures of the Library was \$1,108,994. This was \$37,621 less than the amount appropriated for the ordinary operating expenditures in 1935.

The appropriation for the purchase of books was \$55,000, the lowest figure since 1919. Its inadequacy is indicated by the following table, setting forth the heavily increased use of the Library during the decade preceding 1936:

YEAR	AMOUNT APPROPRIATED FOR THE PURCHASE OF BOOKS			NO. OF BOOKS LENT FOR HOME USE
1926	.	.	\$125,000	3,499,137
1927	.	.	125,000	3,705,657
1928	.	.	125,000	3,899,286
1929	.	.	140,000	3,930,068
1930	.	.	160,000	4,133,459
1931	.	.	175,000	4,702,932
1932	.	.	160,000	5,567,681
1933	.	.	75,000	5,548,283
1934	.	.	100,000	5,194,351
1935	.	.	100,000	4,949,701
1936	.	.	55,000	4,806,737

In later sections of this report the need of additional provision for the purchase of books is presented in detail.

USE OF THE LIBRARY

During 1936 there were borrowed for home reading 4,806,737 volumes. This figure represents an increase of slightly more than 22% over that for 1929, the last of the pre-depression years.

The following table shows the increased use of the Library during seven years of economic depression, 1930-1936, inclusive:

YEAR	NO. OF BOOKS LENT FOR HOME USE	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OVER PRECEDING YEAR			PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OVER 1929		
1929	3,930,068	.	.	.	.	.	.
1930	4,133,459	.	.	+ 5%	.	.	+ 5%
1931	4,702,932	.	.	+13%	.	.	+20%
1932	5,567,681	.	.	+18%	.	.	+42%
1933	5,548,283	.	.	-0.3%	.	.	+41%
1934	5,194,351	.	.	- 6%	.	.	+32%
1935	4,949,701	.	.	- 5%	.	.	+26%
1936	4,806,737	.	.	-2.9%	.	.	+22%

It is clear from these figures that a peak of increased use was reached in 1932 and in 1933, that since then there has occurred a retardation in use.

It is of course entirely proper to ascribe such a change in trend to an improvement in economic conditions. Fewer individuals are unemployed; consequently fewer have abundant time for books and reading; therefore fewer books are borrowed from the public library. As encouraging an indication of economic improvement as all of this may be, there has been at the same time another factor which, in negative fashion, has contributed to the same result. That has been a lack of books. The Library has not had funds to replace those books worn out through heavy use in the preceding years of the depression.

The specific effects upon library use following from diminishing unemployment cannot be easily demonstrated. Reliable figures are not available for the purpose. On the other hand, it seems possible, from the experience of the Library in 1936, to indicate a correlation between a declining library use and a diminishing supply of books. For instance, the number of books lent from the central library for home use in 1936 *increased by 2.6%* over the number lent in 1935, whereas the number lent from the branch libraries in 1936 *decreased by 3.9%* from 1935. In 1936 it was possible to spend for the central library, chiefly from the current and accumulated income of trust funds, appreciably the same amount for the purchase of books as in 1935. For the branch libraries the amount which was available in 1936, because of the greatly reduced appropriation by the City for the purpose, was approximately 36% less than in 1935. In other words, then, for the central library the same amount was spent for books in 1936 as in 1935, and the number of books lent increased; for the branch libraries the amount spent in 1936 was markedly less than in 1935, and the number of books lent decreased.

If the Library had had from the City in 1936 an appropriation for the purchase of books equivalent even approximately to that in 1935 (the appropriation in 1935 was \$100,000, in 1936 \$55,000), it might reasonably have expected to avoid a decrease in the lending of books from the branch libraries. Indeed it might well have been able to bring about even an increase.

THE NEED OF BOOKS

For several years now the book stock in the branch libraries has been experiencing unusually heavy use arising out of the increased requirements of the depression period. The demands for books have surpassed the possibilities for supplying them. As a result they have been, and are being, worn out faster than they can be replaced, particularly since book funds have been greatly reduced. For example, in 1935 the branch libraries had to discard as worn out 5,335 volumes more than they could add, and again in 1936 they fell short by 9,091 volumes. In other words, in 1935 they discarded 57,354 books and added only 52,019; in 1936, they discarded 42,151 volumes as compared with only 33,060 added.

It is precisely here that the crux of the situation lies. Prior to the depression and through 1932, up to 60% of the total amount appropriated each year for the purchase of books was used for the replacement of volumes worn out. Since 1932 greatly reduced appropriations have limited the proportion available for replacements. For example, in 1936 only 19% could be made available. The results upon purchasing replacement copies are easily to be seen by the simple operation of comparing 60% of \$160,000, the appropriation for books in 1932, with 19% of \$55,000, the appropriation in 1936. Today there are literally thousands of volumes which have been worn out, or are fast becoming so, and are awaiting replacement. For the most part they are the books which have been tried over the years, those continually needed by the general public and school children alike. Their very value is attested by the fact that they have been used heavily enough to wear out.

Under such conditions there cannot be avoided a decrease in the use of books. The branch libraries suffer especially in this respect. For book funds they are dependent almost wholly upon the appropriation which the City makes to the Library for the purchase of library books. Of this practically none is given over to buying books for the central library in Copley Square; for that there is used largely the income of trust funds which

have been given specifically for the purpose and are thus not available for any other use. When then the city appropriation is reduced drastically, as in 1936 to the lowest figure in nearly twenty years, it affects immediately the branch libraries, which serve the general public and the school children in their respective sections of the city.

Here lies a particularly discouraging aspect of the situation. The economic depression brought to the public library individuals who had been previously only potential readers and who now became active users of books. Their desire for reading once stirred they could in appreciable numbers be expected to continue as readers, in any case so long as their appetites in this respect could be satisfied. Gradually, however, the books most desired by them became worn out through heavy use, or if current books they could not be made available because of lack of funds for purchasing them. Today, as a result, very many individuals can no longer find in the public library books to satisfy their desires. From active readers they are being, or have been, forced back to become merely potential readers.

Nearly a century ago the founders of the Boston Public Library adopted a concept, entirely new at the time, which was to constitute a significant contribution to American library history. In addition to developing scholarly library collections for the relative few, in accordance with the prevailing library tradition of the time, they proposed to go further. They purposed to provide the books which people want to read, while they are new, and in as many copies as desired. Questionable as it may have seemed at the time, this concept has become one of the fundamental guiding principles in the development of the public library into the accepted American institution which it is today. Of all cities, therefore, the City of Boston has reason to bear in memory an enlightened past and to show itself as ready now as heretofore to make generous and adequate provision for the book needs of its citizens. It might well do so also, if for no other cause, for the simple reason that today as a result of economic and social conditions a group of readers both potential and actual, has come into being which is larger than ever before. It is a day when emphasis is being laid particularly upon

adult education. Yet, in 1936, the Boston Public Library lent to adults nearly 140,000 fewer volumes than in 1935 (as compared with a decrease of approximately only 2,000 to children). Without an adequate supply of books neither adults nor children will, of course, persist indefinitely as readers. Books they must have, old and new, if the reading habit is to persist.

It avails little to maintain library buildings and library staffs if there are not supplied also the very books to promote whose use these things are themselves provided. Certainly no railroad would spend appreciably large sums for keeping locomotives and cars in running condition and providing train crews and personnel and then fail to provide the steam or other force necessary to make its trains go.

In summary, the Library finished the year 1936 lending 22% more books than in 1929, the last of the pre-depression years. Its appropriation for the purchase of books, however, was 61% less in 1936 than in 1929. To catch up with these arrears — particularly in replacing worn out books, and then to proceed to build up the books collections to an adequate level — use could be made to advantage for several years to come of a minimum annual amount of at least \$150,000.

THE MISUSE OF BOOKS

With the need of books becoming more and more acute, the Library has striven constantly throughout the year to exert every effort in its campaign against the misuse of books. This was described in detail in last year's report. As indicated there, the misuse of library materials and facilities occurs alike in the central library and the branch libraries. In the former the problem is not easily controllable, because crowded physical facilities prevent adequate action for improvement, particularly in the book stack. In the branch libraries, on the other hand, the problem is presented more directly and in terms somewhat simpler. It is there that the heaviest demand for books for home use occurs; also it is only in the branches that open shelves are to be found to an appreciable extent.

In approaching the problem, attention has been given first to the books which have to be reported each year as "unrecoverable" — that is, books which borrowers fail to return when due. It is known specifically which these are and to whom they are charged. For 1934 the branch libraries had had 2262 such "unrecoverable" volumes. By careful investigation of each individual case as it came up during 1935, the number of "unrecoverables" for that year was reduced to 1399, a decrease of 38% from the number in 1934. A continuation of these efforts brought the number for 1936 down to 953, a decrease of 32% from 1935. In other words, the efforts of the past two years have resulted in decreasing by 58% the number of books which the branch libraries have to report annually as "unrecoverable" from borrowers.

In the case of books which disappear by theft from the open shelves, the approach cannot be so direct. Here there is generally not available much in the way of definite evidence from which to start. Some aid is, of course, forthcoming from information gained in the handling of cases of "unrecoverables". For example, in 1935 sixty-seven, and in 1936 fifty-five, serious cases of stealing, forgery, or mutilation were solved from information obtained in large part in this fashion. From clues so gained, by independent investigations, by observation of suspected delinquents while on library premises, by ever alert attention on the part of the library staff, it proved possible during 1936 to decrease the number of these books which disappear by theft. For 1935 the branch libraries reported 12,769 volumes as so missing. For 1936 the number was reduced to 11,012, a decrease of 14% from the number which disappeared in 1935.

These efforts will, of course, be continued. In the matter of books "unrecoverable" from borrowers, possibly as much has been done as can be by human care and attention alone. By the introduction of mechanical means of registering and identifying borrowers, and of charging and discharging books, through utilizing recording and charging machines, it is probable that the number of books "unrecoverable" each year can be reduced to perhaps one half of the present figure. There will always be,

however, an irreducible minimum of 300 to 400 volumes so lost, caused by the removal of borrowers from the city, the inability of citizens to pay for the replacement of books which they have lost, and similar naturally unavoidable circumstances. Yet the 1936 rate of loss at 953 is not a bad record in itself. It is a loss of only one fortieth of 1% of a total of over 4,000,000 volumes lent in the course of the year.

In the matter of reducing the number of books disappearing each year by theft, there has as yet been made only a beginning. It is hoped that the 14% reduction in 1936 indicates a turning in the tide of such annual losses. Every effort is being exerted to reducing thieving, by detection and by prevention alike. As instances are detected, each case is carefully investigated and prepared, even though this may require several days, and a formal personal hearing is held. If necessary the case is taken into the courts. The solving of cases takes much time, of course, but it is believed to be worth while to carry each one through to a conclusion. Successful solution has generally the effect of preventing the individuals concerned from injuring the Library further. It frequently serves also to deter their friends and acquaintances from similarly offending, through making them aware of the penalties attached to such action. Much thought and attention is being given also to possibilities of prevention of thieving. In the latter months of the year a plan was worked out for close coöperation with the public schools. This aims at the enlistment of interest on the part of school children in increased care in the use of books. It is believed that responsibility in this respect can be instilled in the young people while they are still in their formative period. The plan will be put into effect only experimentally at first. Perhaps much may be expected from it and from similar approaches in the long run. In any case relief from book thieving is in the final instance probably to be obtained only by building up in the minds of the people of Boston a recognition that the resources of the Boston Public Library are intended for the benefit and enjoyment of all, and not for abuse by the few.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF PROJECTS

The Library continued during 1936 to assume a share, together with other departments of the city government, in planning, sponsoring, and carrying out work projects for the unemployed, under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration of the federal government.

All of the projects which have been sponsored by the Library have been planned as related steps in a long range program designed to bring about the eventual development along modern lines of certain of the Library's processes in which improvement has long been desired. Those carried on during 1936 were largely preparatory to initiating a reclassification of the scholarly book collections of the central library on a modern classification scheme such as that of the Library of Congress.

Much preparation is, of course, necessary for so extensive an undertaking. This is particularly true as to the training of personnel. Among the unemployed there are few individuals who have had library training or experience. There are, however, many among them who can be trained to the routine processes, many of which are clerical or mechanical in nature, with the difficult and technical work of classification being left to trained library workers. The finding and training and organization of such a personnel, particularly in the upper levels, proved to be the main problem of the year. Difficulties of an administrative nature complicated the task for many months. With the resolution of these in favor of the Library in the latter part of the year, it was finally possible to proceed with the selection and training of personnel along the necessary lines. In the meantime a number of preparatory undertakings were carried on by the existing personnel. Notable among these was the arranging and checking of a depository set of Library of Congress catalog cards, transferred from the Massachusetts State Library to the Boston Public Library at the suggestion of the Librarian of Congress and through the coöperation of the State Library.

There was also carried on during the year the project for the cleaning of books throughout the library system.

These projects provided work for a number of individuals ranging from seven hundred to one thousand at various parts of

the year. The cost of personnel was borne by the federal government as part of its program for the relief of the unemployed. The contribution on the part of the Library was that of directing the work, together with providing supplies and materials and renting space and equipment, for which purpose a special appropriation was made by the City.

All of these activities are clearly to the interest of the Library. It should be pointed out, however, that their direction places a considerable responsibility and burden upon many members of the library staff, quite in addition to their regular established duties. At no time during the year has the number of relief workers been less than seven hundred, and most of the time it has been considerably larger, ranging up to one thousand and over. This constitutes a body of workers considerably greater than the regular staff of the Library, which itself numbers slightly under six hundred. The added responsibility for these individuals and their work has been carried on by the regular administrative staff of the Library, with but a single additional aide, namely, an expert adviser on the classification of the Library of Congress.

BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

In last year's report the crowding of the Central Library building was described in detail. For 1936 there is little to report other than that the situation has in the meantime been made more acute by the growth of the book collections by nearly 20,000 volumes in the last twelve months.

Such an addition represents only the ordinary annual growth in the Central Library collections. Placed side by side on the shelves those volumes required an additional half mile of shelving space. In this connection it is of interest to note that when the Central Library building was first occupied in 1895 the volumes housed therein occupied eleven miles of shelf space; in 1936 they stretched over the shelves for twenty-eight miles. This is the same as saying that today, if stood upon end and placed side by side in one long line (averaging eight volumes to the foot), that line would reach from Boston to Lowell. It requires little stretch of the imagination, then, to picture how acute the

situation is becoming when each year there is having to be found space to house an additional half mile of books in a building in which the shelves are already filled to capacity.

Immediate relief from the overcrowding can apparently be obtained only through a reallocation of departmental space. This cannot be effected, however, unless some units now housed in the building are moved to quarters outside. It is urgently hoped, therefore, that provision can be made in the annual appropriations to the Library for the small amount necessary for the rental of outside quarters into which to move a number of library activities whose nature is such that they can be carried on elsewhere quite as well as in the Central Library building. The relief thus obtained will make possible the effecting of many needed improvements in the facilities of the public departments and in the working conditions and quarters of the library staff. Both are of prime importance to the service rendered by the Library to its readers.

For the branch libraries it has been possible for several years to do nothing more than to attempt to maintain the buildings in as adequate fashion as limited appropriations have permitted. In one or two instances even important repairs have had to be postponed. They cannot be allowed to go without attention indefinitely without serious difficulties arising. It is to be hoped that appropriations may permit action in the very near future.

TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

The extensive and wide program of training courses which was instituted in 1933 for all full-time members of the library staff continued into its third academic year in October 1935. During the academic year 1935-36 there were 194 members of the staff enrolled in thirteen full courses (three terms of ten weeks each) and two one-term courses. These individuals took 207 courses, of which 154 were completed satisfactorily. This enrollment of 194 individuals taking a total of 207 courses is to be compared with 192 persons taking 260 courses in 1934-35, and 261 individuals taking 268 courses in 1933-34. Over the three years 405 different persons have enrolled. The percentage of courses passed was 74% in 1935-36, 83% in 1934-35, and 77% in 1933-34.

It was believed that the large enrollment in 1933-34 would not continue beyond that year. That it would sustain itself for a second and a third year at so high a level was hardly to be expected. It would have been in many ways just as well if it had not, for it is no small task for a library to engage in offering formal training to so large a number of individuals. That is really the province of the library schools and other training agencies, not of individual libraries. With the passing of time, however, it should not be necessary for the Boston Public Library to engage so extensively in the training field. Eventually it should be able to limit its formal training offerings to fields which are not covered in the colleges and universities and library schools. More and more of its staff should be recruited from individuals who have had study and training in those formal educational institutions, particularly in the graduate and professional levels.

In last year's report the hope was expressed that during 1936 there could be finally completed the plans for putting into effect the new program of qualifying and promotional examinations for which the Library's training courses were originally conceived as affording aid and preparation. Provision would be made thereby for *Entrance Examinations* for individuals wishing to enter the library service, *Qualifying Examinations* for probationary assistants who are candidates for appointment to the permanent service, and *Promotional Examinations* for assistants in the permanent service who wish to qualify for promotion and possibilities of increased remuneration. By these means there would be provided a basis upon which to achieve an improved classification of the Library's personnel; also definite "steps" with which a system of "step rate increases in pay" could be easily articulated. It became increasingly clear, however, as the Library's appropriations suffered reductions progressively throughout the first half of the year, that little could be done effectively in this respect until there should be forthcoming from the City the funds necessary for granting step rate increases in pay upon an adequate basis. The efforts of the year were therefore concentrated largely upon presenting the need of increased remuneration for members of the library staff, to the end that improved appropriations might become available in 1937 and the new classification of personnel and the new examinations then be put into effect.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

The following appointments to titular positions were made during the year: Francis J. Hannigan, to be Supervisor of General Reference Departments; Edward H. Redstone, to be Supervisor of Special Reference Departments; John H. Reardon, to be Deputy Supervisor of General Reference Departments, and Chief of the Information Department; Frank N. Jones, to be Deputy Supervisor of Special Reference Departments, and Chief of the Science and Technology Department; Mary A. C. Kavin, to be Branch Librarian, Tyler Street Branch Library; and James P. Mooers, to be Chief of the Binding Department.

The following resignation from a titular position occurred: Louis F. Ranlett, Chief of the Book Selection Department, to become Librarian of the Bangor Public Library.

Under the provisions of the Boston Retirement Act the following individuals retired from the library service: Agnes C. Doyle, Assistant in Charge, Genealogy Department, after 52 years service; Katherine F. Albert, Branch Librarian, Jamaica Plain Branch Library, after 44 years service; and Nils J. Herland, First Assistant Engineer, after 41 years service.

As of the date of her retirement the honorary title of Branch Librarian, *Emeritus* was bestowed upon Katherine F. Albert.

By death the Library lost the services of Pierce E. Buckley, Supervisor of General Reference Departments, and Assistant Librarian. For over 45 years Mr. Buckley served the Library invaluable in many and varying capacities.

CONCLUSION

If this report seems to have been concerned largely with the need of increased appropriations for buying books, for improving the remuneration of the library staff, for obtaining relief from the crowding of the Central Library building, it is only because these are all directions in which action is urgently needed if the Library is to function effectively. At the same time it is not to be overlooked that a host of activities have been carried on which are in themselves of great interest and value. Some of these are indicated in the Appendix to this Report. Others do not appear in the written record; they are, however, known at first hand

to countless users of the Library who have profited from them.

To the members of the library staff the Director is deeply appreciative of constant aid and coöperation in carrying on the work of the Library. For them and for himself he extends to the Trustees grateful thanks for their ever friendly support and interest.

Respectfully submitted,

MILTON E. LORD

Director, and Librarian

APPENDIX

COMPARATIVE CIRCULATION STATISTICS

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Central Library	728,656	777,666	793,121	756,018	737,396	757,363
Business Branch	13,193	16,604	17,614	18,410	17,921	17,822
Branch Libraries:						
Allston	137,709	175,054	192,331	186,413	182,203	172,835
Andrew Square	128,337	155,574	145,801	138,638	130,777	127,827
Boylston	94,306	147,862	143,764	138,595	137,179	138,532
Brighton	121,032	139,276	147,666	134,388	130,741	121,152
Charlestown	119,637	136,845	144,676	127,866	117,525	116,034
City Point	122,619	155,492	150,036	144,762	140,006	129,289
Codman Square	186,386	216,780	199,786	185,451	168,412	164,553
Dorchester	115,810	137,018	140,344	132,104	135,821	137,759
East Boston	180,859	218,072	214,789	188,819	161,227	150,340
Faneuil	90,424	120,007	130,252	138,234	138,561	133,787
Fellows Athen.	93,970	114,937	109,077	98,118	89,857	91,436
Hyde Park	127,888	154,838	149,875	144,011	141,763	129,807
Jamaica Plain	118,561	133,335	131,903	126,702	119,760	116,604
Jeffries Point	75,459	100,736	92,499	80,460	76,500	73,593
Kirstein	43,196	56,971	65,149	63,388	64,045	56,536
Lower Mills	59,692	76,137	81,017	74,990	70,928	64,371
Mattapan	187,669	220,675	219,300	205,498	196,311	188,382
Memorial	213,320	246,739	246,757	222,975	211,971	192,100
Mt. Bowdoin	151,456	168,036	158,667	149,341	143,823	137,889
Mt. Pleasant	82,795	100,361	102,914	94,640	89,924	84,102
Neponset	60,936	75,148	78,579	69,638	64,409	60,117
North End	158,333	185,849	163,735	143,351	123,174	125,656
Orient Heights	60,512	84,887	84,233	92,801	81,189	68,932
Parker Hill	112,308	130,042	125,524	119,139	112,165	108,933
Phillips Brooks	25,713*	50,383	51,870	46,258	45,397	44,859
Roslindale	151,956	170,287	173,078	167,562	154,640	151,971
Roxbury Crossing	69,034	77,650	76,023	75,062	72,839	71,037
South Boston	161,244	189,904	168,326	141,046	128,979	124,228
South End	122,870	150,745	155,575	154,604	153,478	150,728
Tyler Street	59,163	74,230	72,334	52,578	47,979	51,364
Uphams Corner	201,701	225,285	228,490	211,399	199,564	188,437
West End	189,543	219,413	218,721	208,003	201,373	200,444
West Roxbury	136,595	164,843	174,457	163,089	161,864	157,918
	4,702,932	5,567,681	5,548,283	5,194,351	4,949,701	4,806,737

*For eight months, May through December.

The net gains and losses in circulation are presented, apart from the totals, in the following form:

	VOLUMES
1931 gain over preceding year	569,473
1932 gain over preceding year	854,749
1933 loss from preceding year	19,398
1934 loss from preceding year	353,932
1935 loss from preceding year	244,650
1936 loss from preceding year	142,964

USE OF BOOKS

CIRCULATION FROM CENTRAL LIBRARY BY MONTHS

	HOME USE DIRECT	HOME USE THROUGH BRANCH DEPT.	SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS THROUGH BRANCH DEPT.	TOTALS
January	38,802	7,175	33,716	79,693
February	36,530	7,059	35,468	79,057
March	40,669	7,412	36,582	84,663
April	37,887	6,654	36,534	81,075
May	33,244	5,800	36,333	75,377
June	25,181	5,009	14,439	44,629
July	25,338	4,880	4,906	35,124
August	24,959	4,416	4,692	34,067
September	26,792	5,217	5,041	37,050
October	35,601	7,283	16,520	59,404
November	36,698	6,912	28,471	72,081
December	<u>33,547</u>	<u>7,047</u>	<u>34,549</u>	<u>75,143</u>
Totals	395,248	74,864	287,251	757,363

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL CIRCULATION

CENTRAL LIBRARY	HOME USE	SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL
a. Direct	395,248		
b. Through Branch Libraries			
1. Deposit Collection	48,005		
2. General Collections	26,859		
c. Schools and Institutions through Branch Department		287,251	757,363
BUSINESS BRANCH			<u>17,822</u>
BRANCH LIBRARIES:			
Allston	172,835		172,835
Andrew Square	125,822	2,005	127,827
Boylston	138,532		138,532
Brighton	118,070	3,082	121,152
Charlestown	109,825	6,209	116,034
City Point	129,289		129,289
Codman Square	154,318	10,235	164,553

Dorchester	136,809	950	137,759
East Boston	145,119	5,221	150,340
Faneuil	133,197	590	133,787
Fellowes Athenaeum	78,391	13,045	91,436
Hyde Park	128,097	1,710	129,807
Jamaica Plain	111,445	5,159	116,604
Jeffries Point	73,593	....	73,593
Kirstein	56,536	....	56,536
Lower Mills	64,371	....	64,371
Mattapan	187,637	745	188,382
Memorial	191,680	420	192,100
Mt. Bowdoin	137,889	....	137,889
Mt. Pleasant	84,102	....	84,102
Neponset	60,117	....	60,117
North End	125,344	312	125,656
Orient Heights	68,932	....	68,932
Parker Hill	108,933	....	108,933
Phillips Brooks	44,859	....	44,859
Roslindale	142,180	9,791	151,971
Roxbury Crossing	71,037	....	71,037
South Boston	108,232	15,996	124,228
South End	145,025	5,703	150,728
Tyler Street	51,364	....	51,364
Uphams Corner	188,224	213	188,437
West End	182,497	17,947	200,444
West Roxbury	144,723	13,195	157,918
	<u>3,919,024</u>	<u>112,528</u>	<u>4,031,552</u>

These figures are condensed into the following:

BOOKS LENT FOR HOME USE, INCLUDING CIRCULATION THROUGH
SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS

From Central Library (including Central Library books issued through the Branch Libraries)	757,363
From Business Branch	17,822
From Branch Libraries (excluding books received from Central Library)	4,031,552
Total	4,806,737

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF CIRCULATION

	1935	1936
Central Library circulation (excluding schools and institutions)		
Direct home use	391,123	395,248
Through Branch Libraries	70,735	74,864
	<u>461,858</u>	<u>470,112</u>
Business Branch	17,921	17,822
Branch Libraries circulation (excluding schools and institutions)	4,078,044	3,919,024
Schools and institutions circulation (including books from Central through the branch library system)	391,878	399,779
	<u>4,949,701</u>	<u>4,806,737</u>

Under the inter-library loan system with other libraries the following use of books for the purpose of serious research is shown for two successive years:

	1935	1936
Volumes lent from this Library to other libraries in Massachusetts	1,933	1,592
Lent to libraries outside of Massachusetts	372	430
	2,305	2,022
Applications refused:		
From libraries in Massachusetts	860	693
From libraries outside of Massachusetts	139	219
	999	912

The classified direct circulation of the branch libraries for two successive years was as follows:

	1935		1936	
	VOLUMES	PERCENTAGE	VOLUMES	PERCENTAGE
Fiction for adults	1,966,588	48.2	1,815,704	46.3
Non-fiction for adults	590,051	14.5	583,624	15.
Juvenile fiction	1,046,534	25.7	1,045,093	26.6
Juvenile non-fiction	474,781	11.6	474,603	12.1

At the Central Library the classified direct circulation shows the following percentages:

	1935	1936
Fiction	45.6	47.6
Non-fiction	54.4	52.4

BOOK ACCESSIONS

BOOKS ACQUIRED BY PURCHASE

For the Central Library:	1935	1936
From City appropriation	12,599	3,634
From trust funds income	4,699	9,842
	17,298	13,476
For Branch Libraries:		
From City appropriation	45,702	30,260
From trust funds income	727	2,320
	46,429	32,580
	63,727	46,056

The following statement includes the accessions by purchase combined with books received by gift or otherwise:

	CENTRAL	BRANCHES	TOTAL VOLUMES
Accessions by purchase	13,476	32,580	46,056
Accessions by gift	3,300	455	3,755
Accessions by exchange	3	...	3
Accessions by periodicals bound	2,704	25	2,729
Accessions by newspapers bound	156	...	156
Accessions by serials bound	1,921	...	1,921
Total	21,560	33,060	54,620

THE CATALOGS

	1935		1936	
	VOLS. AND PARTS	TITLES	VOLS. AND PARTS	TITLES
Cataloged (new)				
Central Library Catalog	21,492	15,155	22,926	19,550
Serials	8,528	...	10,696	...
Branch Libraries	48,713	45,790	31,225	29,875
Recataloged	10,988	6,461	6,719	4,311
Totals	89,721	67,406	71,566	53,736

The number of volumes shelved and thus made available for public use is:

Placed on the Central Library shelves during the year:	
General collection, new books (including continuations)	19,484
Special collections, new books and transfers	4,182
Books reported lost or missing in previous years but now found, transfers from Branch Libraries, etc.	2,278
	25,944
Removed from Central Library shelves during the year:	
Books reported lost or missing, condemned copies not yet replaced, transfers, etc.	7,849
Net gain at Central Library	18,095
Net loss at Branch Libraries	9,091
Placed in Business Branch	1,483
Net gain entire library system	10,487

The total number of volumes available for public use at the end of each year since the formation of the Library is shown in the following statement:

1852-53	9,688	1895	628,297
1853-54	16,221	1896-97	663,763
1854-55	22,617	1897-98	698,888
1855-56	28,080	1898-99	716,050
1856-57	34,896	1899-1900	746,383
1857-58	70,851	1900-01	781,377
1858-59	78,043	1901-02	812,264
1859-60	85,031	1902-03	835,904
1860-61	97,386	1903-04	848,884
1861-62	105,034	1904-05	871,050
1862-63	110,563	1905-06	878,933
1863-64	116,934	1906-07	903,349
1864-65	123,016	1907-08	922,348
1865-66	130,678	1908-09	941,024
1866-67	136,080	1909-10	961,522
1867-68	144,092	1910-11	987,268
1868-69	152,796	1911-12	1,006,717
1869-70	160,573	1912-13	1,049,011
1870-71	179,250	1913-14	1,067,103
1871-72	192,958	1914-15	1,098,702
1872-73	209,456	1915-16	1,121,747
1873-74	260,550	1916-17	1,139,682
1874-75	276,918	1917-18	1,157,326
1875-76	297,873	1918-19	1,173,695
1876-77	321,010	1919-20	1,197,498
1877-78	345,734	1920-21	1,224,510
1878-79	360,963	1921-22	1,258,211
1879-80	377,225	1922-23	1,284,094
1880-81	390,982	1923-24	1,308,041
1881-82	404,221	1924-25	1,333,264
1882-83	422,116	1925	1,363,515
1883-84	438,594	1926	1,388,439
1884-85	453,947	1927	1,418,489
1885	460,993	1928	1,442,802
1886	479,421	1929	1,475,743
1887	492,956	1930	1,526,951
1888	505,872	1931	1,572,802
1889	520,508	1932	1,631,422
1890	536,027	1933	1,654,017
1891	556,283	1934	1,673,609
1892	576,237	1935	1,682,848
1893	597,152	1936	1,693,335
1894	610,375		
Volumes in the Central Library			1,186,598
Volumes in the Business Branch			18,525
Volumes in the Branch Libraries			488,212
Volumes in entire library system			1,693,335

These volumes are located as follows:

Central Library	1,186,598
Business Branch	18,525
Branch Libraries:	
Allston	13,571
Andrew Square	11,670
Boylston	10,484
Brighton	21,699
Charlestown	18,197
City Point	11,835
Codman Square	16,741
Dorchester	16,421
East Boston	18,301
Faneuil	13,737
Fellows Antheneum	41,291
Hyde Park	30,798
Jamaica Plain	16,480
Jeffries Point	7,777
Kirstein	7,542
Lower Mills	8,434
Mattapan	16,496
Memorial	17,220
Mt. Bowdoin	13,190
Mt. Pleasant	8,418
Neponset	6,902
North End	11,848
Orient Heights	9,311
Parker Hill	13,296
Phillips Brooks	5,502
Roslindale	15,722
Roxbury Crossing	5,981
South Boston	19,502
South End	12,054
Tyler Street	7,378
Uphams Corner	17,440
West End	22,474
West Roxbury	20,500

THE BINDING DEPARTMENT

	1935	1936
Number of volume bound in various styles	64,701	66,014
Magazines stitched	64	69
Volumes repaired	1,725	1,900
Volumes guarded	732	644
Maps mounted	64	77
Photographs and engravings mounted	2,781	2,521
Library publications folded, stitched and trimmed	83,520	130,504

THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT

	1935	1936
Requisitions received and filled	448	220
Card Catalog (Central Library):		
Titles (Printing Department count)	18,636	23,861
Cards finished (exclusive of "extras")	242,763	140,640
Card Catalog (Branches):		
Titles (Printing Department count)	1,024	1,010
Cards finished (exclusive of "extras")	100,842	86,731
Signs	25	60
Blank Forms (numbered series)	7,294,030	4,210,220
Forms, circulars and sundries (outside the numbered series)	81,200	43,275
Catalogs, pamphlets, bibliographical programs	47,675	40,615

OUTSTANDING BOOK PURCHASES

Augustinus, Aurelius, Saint. Io. Frobenius Iectori S. D. En habes	
Aurelij Augustini opus absolutissimum de Ciuitate Dei eme-	
datum per Ioan. Basileae, 1522.	

- Benét, Stephen Vincent. The ballad of William Sycamore, 1790–1880. (First edition, designed by Bruce Rogers.) New York, 1923.
- Boys, Thomas Shotter. Picturesque architecture in Paris, Ghent, Antwerp, Rouen, etc. Drawn from nature on stone. Colored plates. London, 1839.
- Bible. Latin. *Biblia integra: summata: distincta: accuratius reemendata*: . . . Colophon. M.CCCC.XCV. Black-letter.
- Cato, Marcus Porcius, the Censor. (*Scriptores rei rusticae*. Second edition). Colophon. M.CCCCLXXXII.
- Cervantes Saavedra, Miguel de. The first part (and second) of the history of the valorous and wittie knight-errant Don Quixote of the Mancha. Translated out of the Spanish by Thomas Shelton, MDCXII (and MDCXX). Chelsea, 1927–28. 2 vols.
- Chaplin, James P. Journal of events on board Ship Newton, Capt. Eben Sears Master, Boston to Calcutta and return, November 20, 1846 to October 25, 1847. Manuscript.
- Cicero, Marcus Tullius. *Epistolae*. Venice, c.1494.
- Fridolin, Stefan, Father, of Nurenburg. Fol. (4)b . . . Da het hie an das buch. das der schrein o8 schatzbehalter der waren reichthumer des hails vn der ewige seligkeit. Colophon: Black-letter.
- Gregory I., the Great, Saint, Pope. Dit is die prologus, of die voersprake in sinte Gregorius omelie in duitschen. (Utrecht). M.cccclxxix. Colophon.
- Guiney, Louise Imogen. 52 letters and postcards, written to Charles Knowles Bolton, 1890–7, dated. Auburndale, Mass., London, etc.
- Heylin, Peter, D.D. *Cyprianvs Anglicvs: or, the history of the life and death, of the most reverend and renowned prelate William . . . Lord Archbishop of Canterbury . . .* London, MDCLXXI.
- Hunter, Dard. A paper making pilgrimage to Japan, Korea and China. New York, 1936.
- Kongo, Iwao, compiler. (Old costumes of "No plays." 100 plates in color). (Kyoto, Heinndo Tanaka. 1932). The text is in Japanese.
- MacCarthy, Daniel. A historical pedigree of the Sliochd Feidhlimidh, the MacCarthys of Gleannacroim, from Carthach, twenty-fourth in descent from Oilioll Olum, to this day. Exeter. 1849.
- Mace, Thomas. *Musick's monument; or a remembrancer of the best practical musick, both divine, and civil . . .* London, 1676.
- Nakajima-Taiseikaku, publishers. (Famous flower and bird paintings in Japan. 60 plates, colored.) Kyoto, 1935. The text is Japanese.
- Poggio Bracciolini, Giovanni Francesco. *Historia florentina*. Venice, 1476.
- Russell, George William. *Deirdre*. A drama in three acts. By A. E. (pseud.) Dublin, 1907.
- Suetonius Tranquillus, Caius. *Suetonius Tranquillus cum commentariis Beroaldi et Sabellici*. Venice, 1506.

- Thomas à Kempis. Fol. (3)a: Incipit liber prim Iohanis Gerson, cachelarij parisiensis. De imitatione xpi de conteptu omniu vanitatu mundi. . . . Colophon. Mcccc.lxxxviii. Black-letter.
- Wadsworth, Joseph. Return of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men in Captain Joseph Wadsworth's Company, February 14, 1779. Manuscript.
- Whitman, Walt. Leaves of grass. (Poems. 1st edition. Anon.) Brooklyn, 1855. Bound with the original cloth covers.
- Worldidge, J. Vinetum Britannicum: or, A treatise of cider . . . London, 1678.
- Yale College. The laws of Yale-College, in New-Haven, in Connecticut, enacted by the President and Fellows. New-Haven: Printed by Thomas and Samuel Green. 1774.

OUTSTANDING GIFTS

- Ames, Mrs. Oliver. A collection of ninety-two volumes and three hundred and seventy-nine pieces of music, including compositions of Schumann, Beethoven, Franck, Fauré, Schubert and others.
- Bentley, Harry C. A collection of forty volumes on bookkeeping, for the Bentley Collection in the Boston Public Library, and a copy of Volume 2 of "A bibliography of works on accounting by American authors" by Harry C. Bentley and Ruth S. Leonard.
- Berenson, Mrs. Bernhard. Across the Mediterranean. By Mary Berenson. Prato, Tipografia Giachetti, Figlio e C., 1935.
- Boston Symphony Orchestra. Boston Symphony Orchestra: charcoal drawings of its members, with biographical sketches. By Gerome Brush. Boston, Printed for the Orchestra, 1936.
- Bradford, Mrs. Gamaliel. Elizabethan women. By Gamaliel Bradford. Edited by Harold Ogden White. Cambridge, Houghton Mifflin, 1936.
- Bradlee, F. J., Jr. A collection of sixty-nine volumes, including both juvenile and adult fiction and non-fiction.
- Burr, Allston. Sir Walter Scott: an index, placing the short poems in his novels and in his long poems and dramas. Arranged by Allston Burr. Cambridge, Harvard University Press. 1936.
- Churchill, Mrs. Frank Spooner. A framed daguerreotype of Wendell Phillips, by Josiah J. Hawes. (To be hung in the Manuscript Alcove).
- Dole, Frederick H. Sketches of the history of Windham, Maine, 1734-1935: the story of a typical New England town. By Frederick H. Dole. Westbrook, Cobb, 1935.
- Endicott, Samuel. Three volumes and three pieces of music, principally sonatas by various composers and several arrangements by Samuel Endicott.
- Filene, Edward A. A collection of forty-five volumes, including twenty-six Baedeker guides to various European cities and countries, and many city and state documents and articles of political interest.

- Gaxiola, Señor. Poinsett en México (1822-1828). Notas de un libro inconcluso por Francisco Javier Gaxiola. Prólogo de Jose Elguero. Mexico, Editorial "Cultura", 1936.
- Gest, Mr. and Mrs. Morris. The life of David Belasco, by William Winter. New York, Moffat, Yard and Company, 1920. In two volumes, autographed by Reina Belasco Gest.
- Gilder, Rosamond. Theatre collections in libraries and museums: an international handbook, by Rosamond Gilder and George Freedley. New York, Theatre Arts, Inc., 1936.
- Graham, Mrs. Louis H. A collection of one hundred and five volumes, principally fiction, of which fifty-eight volumes were added to the Jamaica Plain Branch Library.
- Greene, Gladys. A collection of one hundred and twenty-eight volumes and one hundred and ninety-two numbers, principally works of or relating to music, philosophy and fiction.
- Great Britain Patent Office. Two hundred and fifty-six volumes of British patents received during the year 1936.
- Hale, Mrs. Philip. A collection of one hundred and ten volumes and three hundred and sixty-five pamphlets, including music and works relating to music, musicians and the theatre.
- Harvard University. Harvard et la France. Recueil d'études publié en l'honneur de l'Université Harvard et offert à cette Université par le Comité Français pour la célébration du troisième centenaire de Harvard. Paris, 1936.
Harvard University Tercentenary Gazette, Number 1-8. (Two copies of each issue).
Two medals, silver and bronze, commemorating the Harvard Tercentenary.
- Hispanic Society of America. Arabic inscriptions in the collection of the Hispanic Society of America, by Werner Caskel. Translated from the German by Beatrice Gilman Proske.
Daniel Urrabieta Vierge in the collection of the Hispanic Society of America, by Elizabeth Du Gué Trapier. In two volumes.
El obispado de Burgos y Castilla primitiva desde el siglo V al XIII, por Don Luciano Serrano, O.S.B. In three volumes.
- Jacchia, Mme. Ester Ferrabini. A collection of thirteen original compositions and arrangements by Agide Jacchia, and forty-eight letters written to him by various musicians.
- Jackson, Dr. Henry. Eight volumes of French fiction and non-fiction.
- Jordan, Alice M. A collection of thirty-two volumes of children's literature.
- Kelly, Nathan S. A collection of one hundred and eighty-two volumes of fiction and non-fiction, and forty-one photographs of Daniel Webster and several of his homes.
- Leadbetter, Florence. Twenty-one volumes, including several books in German, given to the Roslindale Branch Library.
- Littauer, Lucius N. Selected works of Hyman G. Enelow. With a memoir by Dr. Felix A. Levy. Volumes 1-4. Privately printed, 1935, by the Kingsport Press, Inc.

- Macrae Smith Company. Seventeen volumes of recent fiction published by Macrae Smith Company.
- Miyamori Asataro. Masterpieces of Japanese poetry ancient and modern. Translated and annotated by Miyamori Asataro. Tokyo, Maruzen Company, Ltd., 1936. In two volumes.
- New England News Company. Twenty-one volumes of popular fiction published during the year 1936.
- Noyes, James B. Five copies of *The Untold Story of Exploration*, by Lowell Thomas; twelve copies of *We Who Are About to Die*, by David Lamson; and, twelve copies of *It Can't Happen Here*, by Sinclair Lewis.
- Page, L. C. & Co. Nine volumes published by L. C. Page & Co., during the year 1936.
- Parsons, Mrs. Frederick. Fifteen volumes of fine editions of various books by Emerson, Service, Shakespeare, Stevenson, and others, to be added to the Artz, Barton, Galatea and "Q" collections in the Boston Public Library.
- Tinkham, Hon. George Holden. Two hundred and eighty-five volumes of the Congressional Record, to fill gaps and to replace worn volumes in the Library's file.
- Underhill, Francis Jay. Twelve volumes and fourteen pamphlets from the library of Francis Jay Underhill, and eight programs of symphony concerts.
- White, Alain C. A genius of the two-mover. A selection of problems by Comins Mansfield. By Alain C. White. Stroud, Office of the "Chess Amateur" Depot, 1936. The 32nd and final year of the Christmas Series.

LECTURES — CONCERTS

In the Central Library Lecture Hall the Library presented 104 programs in its annual series of free concerts, lectures, and entertainments.

PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS OF 1936

Exhibitions arranged by the Library were on view in the Exhibition Room, the Treasure Room, and the Children's Room throughout the year.

TRUST FUNDS

Artz Fund — Donation from MISS VICTORIA THOMAS ARTZ, of Chicago: the income of this sum to be employed in the purchase of valuable, rare editions of the writings, either in verse or prose of American and foreign authors. These books are to be known as the "Longfellow Memorial Collection." Received in 1896.

\$10,000.00

Bates Fund — Donation made by JOSHUA BATES, of London, in March, 1853.

"The income only of this fund is to be each and every year expended in the purchase of such books of permanent value and authority as may be found most needful and most useful."

\$50,000.00

- Charles H. L. N. Bernard Fund — Bequest of CHARLES H. L. N. BERNARD. Received in 1930. \$2,000.00
- Bigelow Fund — Donation made by JOHN P. BIGELOW in August, 1850, when Mayor of the city.
The income from this fund is to be appropriated for the purchase of books for the increase of the library. \$1,000.00
- Robert Charles Billings Fund — Bequest of ROBERT CHARLES BILLINGS.
"The sum to constitute a permanent fund for said library, to be called the Robert Charles Billings Fund, the income only to be used for the purpose of the purchase of books for said library." Received in 1903. \$100,503.39
- Bowditch Fund — Bequest of J. INGERSOLL BOWDITCH. Received in 1890.
The whole income in each and every year to be expended in the purchase of books of permanent value and authority in mathematics and astronomy. \$10,000.00
- Bradlee Fund — Bequest of the REV. CALEB DAVID BRADLEE to the Boston Public Library. Received in 1897. \$1,000.00
- Joseph H. Center Fund — Bequest of JOSEPH H. CENTER, the income thereof to be at all times applied to the purchase of books and other additions to the library. Received in 1905. \$39,807.58
- Children's Fund — Bequest of JOSIAH H. BENTON of \$100,000, to be held as "The Children's Fund," and the income applied to the purchase of books for the use of the young, to be applied for those purposes only in years when the city appropriates for the maintenance of the Library at least three per cent of the amount available for department expenses from taxes and income in said city. In any year when the city does not thus appropriate at least three per cent of the amount available for department expenses from taxes and income in said City, the income given in said will for the purchase of books shall be paid to the Rector of Trinity Church in the City of Boston to be by him dispensed in relieving the necessities of the poor. \$102,949.95
- Clement Fund — Bequest of the late FRANK CLEMENT, of Newton, to be known as the "Frank Clement Fund," the income to be applied to the purchase of books. Received in 1915. \$2,000.00
- Henry Sargent Codman Memorial Fund — This is a contribution from the friends of HENRY SARGENT CODMAN, to be used to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Codman by the purchase of books upon landscape gardening. It is the desire of the subscribers that a special book plate shall be inserted in each of the volumes purchased, identifying it as part of their memorial collection. Received in 1898. \$2,854.41

Cutter Fund — Bequest of ABRAM E. CUTTER of four thousand dollars and his library of books, the income of the fund to be expended for the purchase of books, and for binding. Received in 1901.

\$4,270.00

Elizabeth Fund — Bequest of SARAH A. MATCHETT, late of Brookline, who died October 6, 1910, the object of which is stated in the following extract from her will:

"I give and bequeath to the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston, twenty-five thousand dollars, to be called the Elizabeth fund, to be received, held and securely invested, and only the net income therefrom expended every year in the purchase of such books of permanent value and authority as may be most useful in said Library."

\$25,000.00

Daniel Sharp Ford Fund — A bequest of DANIEL SHARP FORD to the Public Library of the City of Boston, to be used for the purchase of books for the young until otherwise ordered by the Board. Received in 1900.

\$6,000.00

Daniel Sharp Ford Trust Fund — Bequest of DANIEL SHARP FORD to the Public Library of the City of Boston, to be used for general purposes. Received in 1935.

\$5,017.65

Franklin Club Fund — Donation made in June, 1863, by a literary association of young men in Boston, who, at the dissolution of the association, authorized its trustees, Thomas Minns, John J. French and J. Franklin Reed, to dispose of the funds on hand in such manner as to them should seem judicious. They elected to bestow them on the Public Library, attaching thereto only the following conditions: "In trust, that the income, but the income only, shall, year by year, be expended in the purchase of books of permanent value, for the use of the free Public Library of the city, and as far as practicable of such a character as to be of special interest to young men." The trustees expressed a preference for books relative to government and political economy.

\$1,000.00

Isabella Stewart Gardner Fund — Bequest of ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER.

"To the Trustees of the Boston Public Library, for the Brown Musical Library, for a memorial to B. J. Lang." Received in 1924.

\$5,000.00

Morris Gest Fund — Donations made by MR. MORRIS GEST in December 1925, the gross receipts from a benefit performance for the Library of "The Miracle", — \$2,652.50, the income to be used in the interest of dramatic art.

\$2,652.50

Green Fund — Donations of DR. SAMUEL A. GREEN of \$2,000, the income of which is to be expended for the purchase of books relating to American history. Received in 1878 and 1884.

\$2,000.00

Charlotte Harris Fund — Bequest of CHARLOTTE HARRIS, late of Boston, the object of which is stated in the following extract from her

will: "I give to the Charlestown Public Library \$10,000, to be invested on interest, which interest is to be applied to the purchase of books published before 1850. I also give to said Public Library my own private library and the portrait of my grandfather, Richard Devens." Bequests accepted by City Council, July 31, 1877.

\$10,000.00

Thomas B. Harris Fund — Bequest of THOMAS B. HARRIS, late of Charlestown, for the benefit of the Charlestown Public Library. Received in 1884.

\$1,048.93

Alfred Hemenway Fund — Bequest of ALFRED HEMENWAY. Received in 1928.

\$5,000.00

Heloise E. Hersey Fund — Bequest of Heloise E. Hersey, of Boston; the income to be expended for the purchase of books, preferably those of recent issue that have real literary value. Received in 1936.

\$3,542.00

Hyde Fund — Bequest of FRANKLIN P. HYDE of Boston, to be known as the "Franklin P. Hyde Fund," the income to be applied to the purchase of books and other library material. Received in 1915.

\$3,632.40

David P. Kimball Fund — Bequest of DAVID P. KIMBALL.

"I give to the Public Library of the City of Boston, the income to be used for the purchase of books, \$10,000." Received in 1924.

\$10,271.58

Louis E. Kirstein Fund — Donations of \$1,000 each made by Mr. LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN, "to be used for any purpose of the Library that the Trustees see fit to put it to."

October, 1925	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,000.00
October, 1926	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,000.00
November, 1927	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,000.00
October, 1928	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,000.00
October, 1929	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,000.00

\$5,000.00

Arthur Mason Knapp Fund — Extract from the will of KATHERINE KNAPP: "To the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston, the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), to be known as the Arthur Mason Knapp Fund, of which the income only shall be used for the purchase of books for said library. And I hereby request that such books be designated with an appropriate label or inscription, bearing the name of the Fund." Received in 1914.

\$10,002.50

Helen Lambert Fund — Bequest of HELEN LAMBERT of Boston in memory of Frederic and Louise Lambert. Received in 1931. The income of this fund to be expended for the purchase of books and other library material until otherwise ordered by the Board.

\$1,394.57

- Abbott Lawrence Fund — Bequest of ABBOTT LAWRENCE, of Boston. Received in 1860. The interest on this fund is to be exclusively appropriated for the purchase of books for the said library having permanent value. \$9,812.52
- Edward Lawrence Fund — Bequest of EDWARD LAWRENCE, of Charlestown. Received in 1886. The following clause from his will explains its purpose:
 "To hold and apply the income and so much of the principal as they may choose, to the purchase of special books of reference to be kept and used only at the Charlestown branch of said Public Library."
 \$500.00
- Mrs. John A. Lewis Fund — Bequest of ELIZABETH LEWIS, to be known as the Mrs. John A. Lewis Fund: "I give and bequeath to the Boston Public Library the sum off \$5,000 as a fund, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of such old old and rare books as shall be fitly selected to augment the collection known as the John A. Lewis Library." Received in 1903. \$5,000.00
- Charles Greely Loring Memorial Fund — Donation from the family of CHARLES GREELY LORING, the income of which is to be expended for the purchase of books for the West End Branch. Received in 1896. \$500.00
- Charles Mead Fund — Bequest of CHARLES MEAD, to constitute the Charles Mead Public Library Trust Fund for the promotion of the objects of the Public Library in such manner as the government of said library shall deem best, and so far as the government shall deem consistent with the objects of the library to be used for the benefit of the South Boston Branch Library Received in 1896.
 \$2,530.51
- Francis A. Morse Library Fund — Bequest of FRANCIS A. MORSE, of West Roxbury; the income only to be expended annually for the purchase of books for the West Roxbury Branch Library suitable for children of school age. Received in 1936. \$1,000.00
- Gardner O. North Fund — Bequest of GARDNER O. NORTH. Received in 1928. \$2,000.00
- The Oakland Hall Trust Fund — By an interlocutory decree of the Probate Court for the County of Suffolk, the amount of \$11,781.44 was received, the same being one-half of the net amount received from the disposition of certain property held by the Trustees, under an indenture between Amor Hollingsworth, Sumner A. Burt and Amor L. Hollingsworth, all of Milton, Mass., and John H. McKendry, of Boston, Mass., entered into the sixth day of August, 1870. The above amount was accepted by the City, January 2, 1924, and the Trustees of the Public Library voted to invest the same under the name of "The Oakland Hall Trust Fund," the income to be applied to the purchase of books and other library material for the Mattapan Branch. \$11,781.44

- John Boyle O'Reilly Fund — Donation received from the PAPHYRUS CLUB to establish a fund in memory of John Boyle O'Reilly, late member of said club, the income of said fund to be devoted to the purchase of books for the Boston Public Library. Received in 1897.
\$1,085.02
- Phillips Fund — Donation made by JONATHAN PHILLIPS, of Boston, in April, 1853.
The interest of this fund is to be used exclusively for the purchase of books for said library. \$10,000.00
Also a bequest by the same gentleman in his will dated September 20, 1849.
The interest on which is to be annually devoted to the maintenance of a free Public Library. \$20,000.00
- Pierce Fund — Donation made by HENRY L. PIERCE, Mayor of the City, November 29, 1873, and accepted by the City Council, December 27, 1873. \$5,000.00
- Sarah E. Pratt Fund — Bequest from SARAH E. PRATT, late of Boston, under the 14th clause of her will, for the benefit of the Dorchester Branch, \$500.00. Received in January, 1922. Distribution of residue of estate in May, 1924, \$964.30. \$1,494.18
- Guilford Reed Fund — Bequest of HELEN LEAH REED, as a memorial to Guilford S. Reed; the income to be applied to the purchase of books of non-fiction. \$1,000.00
- John Singer Sargent Fund — Balance remaining in hands of surviving trustees of fund originally raised to install in the Library decorations by John Singer Sargent; the income to be used for the care and preservation of the Sargent decorations, etc. \$3,858.24
- Scholfield Fund — Bequest of ARTHUR SCHOLFIELD, who died in New York, January 17, 1883. The interest to be paid to certain heirs during their lives, and then to be used for the purchase of books of permanent value. The last heir, Joseph Scholfield, died November 18, 1889, and by his will bequeathed to the City of Boston the sum of \$11,766.67, which represents the income of said fund received by him up to the time of his death, to which was added \$33.33 accrued interest on deposit up to the time of investment, to be added to the fund given by his brother. \$62,242.45
- Sewall Fund — Extract from the will of RICHARD BLACK SEWALL: "*Tenth.*— I bequeath the following pecuniary legacies clear of legacy tax, namely, To the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston \$25,000 to be added to their funds and the income to be used for the purchase of books." Received in 1918.
\$25,000.00

Skinner Fund — Extract from the will of FRANCIS SKINNER:

"*Eleventh.* — All my books and library I give and bequeath to my son, to be enjoyed by him during his life and after his death to be distributed as he shall appoint among such public libraries, as he shall judge fit, and in case he makes no such appointment then to the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston.

"*Sixteenth.* — All the rest and residue of my said property of whatever kind, I give and bequeath to Augustus P. Loring and J. Lewis Stackpole in trust to pay the net income to my son Francis Skinner, Jr., during his life, or to apply the same to his maintenance and support, or the maintenance and support of any issue of his, as they shall think best during his life; and at his death to apply the income to the maintenance and support of his issue until his youngest child shall reach the age of 21 years and then to distribute said property among said issue, the issue of a deceased child to take the share a parent would have if living.

"If there shall be no issue surviving at the time of my son's death, then to turn the said property into cash and to divide it equally among the following legatees: The Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston, the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston, Massachusetts, the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Medical School of Harvard University, and the Free Hospital for Women, Brookline, Massachusetts." Received in 1914. \$51,059.97

South Boston Branch Library Trust Fund — Donation of a citizen of South Boston, the income of which is to be expended for the benefit of the South Boston Branch Library. Received in 1879.

\$100.00

Mary Elizabeth Stewart Fund — Bequest of MARY ELIZABETH STEWART of \$3,500 to the Trustees of the Boston Public Library. The Trustees voted under date of June 29, 1923, that the income be applied to the purchase of books and other library material.

\$3,500.00

James Jackson Storrow (Harvard '57) Fund — Gift of Helen Storrow and Elizabeth Randolph Storrow as a memorial to James Jackson Storrow, Senior; income to be used for the purchase of Italian books.

\$25,000.00

Patrick F. Sullivan Bequest — Extract from will: "I give and bequeath to the Trustees of the Boston Public Library the sum of five thousand dollars, the principal or income of said sum to be expended by them for the purchase of Catholic standard books, said books to be approved by the Archbishop of the diocese of Boston, Mass., or by the President of the Trustees of Boston College, in Boston, Mass." Received in 1908.

This bequest, together with interest amounting to \$339,61, has been expended for books.

Ticknor Bequest — By the will of **GEORGE TICKNOR**, of Boston, he gave to the City of Boston, on the death of his wife, all his books and manuscripts in the Spanish and Portuguese languages, about four thousand volumes, and also the sum of four thousand dollars. After the receipt of said sums the city is required to spend not less than one thousand dollars in every five years during the twenty-five years next succeeding (i.e., the income of four thousand dollars, at the rate of five per cent per annum) in the purchase of books in the Spanish and Portuguese languages and literature. At the end of twenty-five years the income of said sum to be expended annually in the purchase of books of permanent value, either in the Spanish or Portuguese languages, or in such other languages as may be deemed expedient by those having charge of the library. The books bequeathed or purchased are always to be freely accessible for reference or study, but are not to be loaned for use outside of the library building. If these bequests are not accepted by the city, and the trusts and conditions faithfully executed, the books, manuscripts and money are to be given to the President and Fellows of Harvard College. In order that the city might receive the immediate benefit of this contribution, Anna Ticknor, widow of the donor, relinquished her right to retain during her life the books and manuscripts, and placed them under the control of the city, the City Council having previously accepted the bequestss in accordance with the terms and conditions of said will, and the Trustees of the Public Library re-received said bequests on behalf of the city, and made suitable arrangements for the care and custody of the books and manuscripts. Received in 1871. \$4,106.71

William C. Todd Newspaper Fund — Donation by **WILLIAM C. TODD**, accepted by order of the City Council, approved October 30, 1897, the income to be at least two thousand dollars a year, to be expended by the Library Trustees for newspapers of this and other countries. \$49,984.94

Townsend Fnd — Donation from William Minot and William Minot, Jr., executors of the will of **MARY P. TOWNSEND**, of Boston, at whose disposal she left a certain portion of her estate in trust for such charitable and public institutions as they might think meritorious. Said executors accordingly selected the Public Library of the City of Boston as one of such institutions, and attached the following conditions to the legacy: "The income only shall, in each and every year, be expended in the purchase of books for the use of the library; each of which books shall have been published in some one edition at least five years at the time it may be so purchased." Received in 1879. \$4,000.00

Treadwell Fund — By the will of the late **DANIEL TREADWELL**, of Cambridge, late Rumford Professor in Harvard College, who died February 27, 1872, he left the residue of his estate, after payment of debts, legacies, etc., in trust to his executors, to hold during the

life of his wife for her benefit, and after her decease to divide the residue then remaining in the hands of the Trustees, as therein provided, and convey one-fifth part thereof to the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston.

By order of the City Council, approved May 17, 1872, said bequest was accepted and the Trustees of the Public Library authorized to receive the same and invest it in the City of Boston Bonds, income of which is to be expended by said Trustees in such manner as they may deem for the best interests of the Library. \$13,987.69

Tufts Fund — Bequest of NATHAN A. TUFTS, of Charlestown, to be known as the "Nathan A. Tufts Fund," the income to be applied at all times to the purchase of books and other additions to the library to be placed in the Charlestown Branch. Received in 1906. \$10,736.68

Twentieth Regiment Memorial Fund — Donation on account of the TWENTIETH REGIMENT MEMORIAL FUND, the income to be used for the purchase of books of a military and patriotic character, to be placed in the alcove appropriated as a memorial to the Twentieth Regiment. Received in 1897. \$5,000.00

Horace G. Wadlin Fund — Bequest of HORACE G. WADLIN, of Reading, former Librarian, who died November 5, 1925, of \$2,000 to the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston to be permanently funded and the income thereof used for the purchase of books. Received in 1932. \$2,030.51

Also a bequest by Ella F. Wadlin; to be added to the Horace G. Wadlin Fund, and the income to be used for the purchase of books. Received in 1936. \$1,725.84

Wales Fund — Extract from the will of GEORGE C. WALES:

"After the foregoing bequests I direct that the sum of five thousand dollars be paid to the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston, the same to be held, managed and invested by them, so as to produce an income, and the said income to be applied to the purchase of such books for said Library as they may deem best." Received in 1918. \$5,000.00

Mehitable C. C. Wilson Fund — Bequest of MEHITABLE C. C. WILSON, the income to be expended for the purchase of books for the Boston Public Library. Received in 1913. \$1,000.00

Whitney Funds — Bequests of JAMES LYMAN WHITNEY, who died September 25, 1910.

Alice Lincoln Whitney Fund — The twelfth clause of his will directed that: One-tenth of said remaining income of the principal fund, I direct to be paid to the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston, to be held and accumulated by said Trustees and permanently invested and re-invested. The first five thousand dollars of income so accumulated, including the income thereon arising during the period of accumulation, I request to be funded in the

name of my sister, Alice Lincoln Whitney, and the income of said fund after its accumulation or so much of said income as may be required, to be paid to such employees of the said Library, who are sick and in need of help, as the Trustees may in their discretion deem most worthy (there are often such cases). Any amount of income from said accumulated fund not needed for the purpose just mentioned shall be used for the purchase of books and manuscripts.

\$5,000.00

James Lyman Whitney Fund — The Alice Lincoln Whitney Fund having been established, all amounts of income of the principal fund paid to said Trustees, after the accumulation of said fund of five thousand dollars shall be held as the James Lyman Whitney Fund, and invested and re-invested and the income used in equal shares, one share for the purchase of rare and expensive books, and one share for the purchase and care of manuscripts; one half at least of the share devoted to manuscripts to be expended for their cataloguing and proper care.

\$27,786.82

In addition to the above Mr. Whitney created a trust, directing that of the net income seven hundred dollars a year be paid to the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston, to be expended on bibliographic work for the benefit of the Library.

Central Library Building Fund — Donations in response to an appeal by the Trustees in April, 1925, setting forth the needs of the Library, from:

Percy Lee Atherton	\$ 25.00
William York Peters	25.00
John T. Spaulding	100.00

\$150.00

Donations — Besides the preceding, the following donations have been made to the Public Library, and the amounts have been appropriated for the purpose of books, according to the intention of the donors, viz.:

Samuel Appleton, late of Boston	\$1,000.00
H. C. Bentley	220.38
J. Ingersoll Bowditch	6,800.00
Nathaniel I. Bowditch	200.00
James Brown, late of Cambridge	500.00
Andrew Carnegie	980.75
Dorchester and Milton Circulating Library, for the benefit of the Dorchester Branch Library	335.13
Sally Inman Kast Shepard	1,000.00
James Nightingale	100.00

\$11,136.26

RECAPITULATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARY TRUST FUNDS

Artz Fund	\$ 10,000.00
Bates Fund	50,000.00
Charles H. L. N. Bernard Fund	2,000.00
Bigelow Fund	1,000.00
Robert Charles Billings Fund	100,503.39
Bowditch Fund	10,000.00
Bradlee Fund	1,000.00
Joseph H. Center Fund	39,807.58
Central Library Building Fund	150.00
Children's Fund	102,949.95
Clement Fund	2,000.00
Henry Sargent Codman Memorial Fund	2,854.41
Cutter Fund	4,270.00
Elizabeth Fund	25,000.00
Daniel Sharp Ford Fund	6,000.00
Daniel Sharp Ford Trust Fund	5,017.65
Franklin Club Fund	1,000.00
Isabella Stewart Gardner Fund	5,000.00
Morris Gest Fund	2,652.50
Green Fund	2,000.00
Charlotte Harris Fund	10,000.00
Thomas B. Harris Fund	1,048.93
Alfred Hemenway Fund	5,000.00
Heloise E. Hersey Fund	3,542.00
Hyde Fund	3,632.40
David P. Kimball Fund	10,271.58
Louis E. Kirstein Fund	5,000.00
Arthur Mason Knapp Fund	10,002.50
Francis A. Morse Library Fund	1,000.00
Helen Lambert Fund	1,394.57
Abbott Lawrence Fund	9,812.52
Edward Lawrence Fund	500.00
Mrs. John A. Lewis Fund	5,000.00
Charles Greely Loring Memorial Fund	500.00
Charles Mead Fund	2,530.51
Gardner O. North Fund	2,000.00
The Oakland Hall Trust Fund	11,781.44
John Boyle O'Reilly Fund	1,085.02
Phillips Fund	30,000.00
Pierce Fund	5,000.00
Sarah E. Pratt Fund	1,494.18
Guilford Reed Fund	1,000.00
John Singer Sargent Fund	3,858.24
Scholfield Fund	62,242.45
Sewall Fund	25,000.00
Skinner Fund	51,059.97
South Boston Branch Library Trust Fund	100.00
Mary Elizabeth Stewart Fund	3,500.00
James Jackson Storrow (Harvard '57) Fund	25,000.00
Ticknor Fund	4,106.71
William C. Todd Newspaper Fund	49,894.94
Townsend Fund	4,000.00
Treadwell Fund	13,987.69
Nathan A. Tufts Fund	10,736.68

Carried forward

\$396,428.81

OFFICERS OF THE LIBRARY

Director's Office

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Clerk of the Trustees	Elizabeth B. Brockunier
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